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CHRISTIAN

Boston, Wednesday, february 9, 1842.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM S. DAMRELL.

VOLUME V. NUMBER

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, A Religious & Family Newspaper, first, of such men as Barrow, rich though PUBLISHED WEEKLY. IN ROSTON, MASS., AND NEW YORK CITY, By WILLIAM S. DAMRELL. OFFICE, No. 11 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

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REMITTANCES.

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AGENTS FOR THE REFLECTOR.

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H. Bacon, Foxboro', Mass.
H. A. Deake, Sturbidge, Mass.
A. L. Post, Montroce, P. A.
Frey, J. Chare, Providence, R. I.

We have suffered the names of a number of persons to ru over their year, in consideration of the great difficulty of their transmitting such funds as we can use. It will not do continue this lenity. At the close of the first quarter, we shall make a whole-sale sweep of delinquents out of the State and shall refuse to renew their papers, unless the subscrip-tion is paid in advance.

Selections.

The most successful Preachers.

Who have preached the Gospel with Consider, I beseech you, young genthe greatest effect? The very first time tlemen, the gift of God in the intellect, the Gospel, distinctively as such, was which each one of you possess. A wonproclaimed, three thousand were con- derful gift! Contemplate its nature, its verted at once. Whenever the apostles powers, its capabilities. It is immortal, spake in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, of infinite expansibility, of mysterious great multitudes believed. To what and exhaustless energies, to whose influcauses are such astonishing effects to be ence, when active, no imagination can set tives with which the apostles were invest- this gift? Much like that of the germ ed? Little else, do we believe, did mir- which unfolds, within an invisibly small acles accomplish, than to furnish the truth space, the future monarch of the forest. that vantage-ground, which, now that its It is given to you with the charge, to evidences are established, it possesses, make the most of it. The injunction without their aid. Shall we resolve them "Occupy till I come," has respect to into the surpassing intellectual qualities our intellectual as well as to our moral of the apostles? The sturdy native sense nature. It includes the whole man. of the fishermen of Galilee we cannot How then are we to obey this injunction? sufficiently admire; but thousands there Let me answer in the same inspired lanwere among their hearers, superior to guage. "By stirring up the gift" within them in learning and education. Per- us-by waking up and urging into action haps their hearers were especially favor- the dormant powers of the immortal grem. able to the trutb. Never was prejudice There must be life, and heat, and movehalf so inveterate, or hate so active. The ment within, or there can be no expan-Scribe was indignant. The Pharisee sion and development without. The facswept haughtily away. Philosophy ut- ulties of the intellect can never attain tered her sage contempt. The Stoic to their full development and power frowned. The Cynic sneered. The without intense exercise. This is the Epicurean jested. Yet whole cities and immutable and eternal law of progress. nations were moved. Their words were There is absolutely no substitute for this. accompanied by the mighty power of Will you depend upon reading and the 'Tis true. Without this they varied forms of instruction to which the would have spoken in vain. But live we mind is submitted? These of themselves not under the dispensation of the Spirit, can no more accomplish the end, than as well as they? And is not the promise stones and mortar and wood can project of the same Spirit made to us as to them? the model, and complete the structure of Was not the experience of the day of the splendid edifice of which they consti-Pentecost only the beginning of that tute the unconscious material; no more which is yet to be repeated in a still lar- than earth and rain and sunshine can unger measure? And are not certain modes fold the germ and rear the majestic tree, of feeling, speaking and acting, more when the subtle principle of vegetable coincident with the Spirit than all others? life is extinct or inert. Whatever then We cannot mistake. The first heralds may be the outward circumstances in of the Gospel were men, whose minds which you are placed, you are shut up were thoroughly convinced of the truth to the necessity-if you would discharge of God; who had felt the power of the the obligations you have incurred to your world to come; whose whole souls were Maker by the rich endowment of an intelanimated by the motives and inflamed by lectual nature, -of submitting to the only the desires of religion; who gave them- condition in which this nature can be selves wholly to prayer, and under the materially enlarged and improved-viz: irrepressible energy of this inward faith, the intense exercise of its faculties. In they spake to the hearts of their hearers. making your intellects what they are capa-Whole volumes are contained in the con- ble of becoming, (and your obligations do ciae but glorious biography of Barnabas. not cease short of this limit, -obligations He was a good man, full of the Holy are commensurate with capabilities) you

Ghost and of faith, and much people was must keep in your mind, young gentle added unto the Lord." Who, since their men, you are to do the principal work

day have been the most successful preachers of the gospel? We think not he is as Pactolus with his sands of gold; not the courtly Tillotson, the silvery sweetness of whose speech made men forget the very salvation it was appointed to proclaim; not South, always over tempted by his wit and skill, as was the oriental Prince to display his adroitness,

The ORBITATAN REPLECTOR is sublished at Two Dolars year, payable always in ADVANCE. Individuals or companies, paying for aix copies its advance, by one hand, shall have a seventh gratis; or so paying for eleven copies, shall have two copies gratis; or so fiften, shall have those copies, shall have two copies gratis; or subscribers, and no pay allo, shall have the copies or ninction, shall have four onjets gratis. Ministers who will produce five subscribers, and pay allo, shall have the Castilian in his armor; not ing only with measured step and solemn pomp, like a Castilian in his armor; not ersite; or diaction, that have a classified and pay \$10, shall pomp, like a Castillan in the state of the subscribers and pay \$10, shall pomp, like a Castillan in the state of the subscribers by MAIL, unless.

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The service which such men have rendered is of its own kind; nor is it of an ephemeral character. It has been justly add to. Address the Publishers strictly adhered to.

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sisted reason, the advantages of a superior illumination, have delivered down to posterity a body of moral instruction, more pure, more copious and exact, than subsists among any other people; and had they infused a more evangelical spirit and life into their discourses, insisting more on Jesus Christ as the foundation of all morality, they would have left us noth-Our friends are particularly requested to forward money current in Beston, if possible. Where uncurrent money is neat for subscriptions. It must be of a polvent, chartered bank, in good repute, free of postage.

all morality, tney would nave left us notnessed ing to wish and nothing to regret. But when we speak of preachers more readily do we think of Howe, Usher, Flavel, and even the Newtons and Doddridges of later day; men who, in the splendor of particular talents, were more than equalled by the illustrious names we have just repeated; but the fragrance of whose piety has come down even to us, and will live forever. Baxter rises before us serious, earnest, pungent, the secret of whose power was that he abode with God; Whitfield, not unadorned with the graces of the schools, but whose fervid not mislead, no man has preached the

Original Thinking.

gospel with greater effect, who, though

he dwelt on the "top of metaphysical

Niphates," made that the Tabor of prayer

and transfiguration, the very mount of

God .- Bib. Repository.

the broad proposition, and I beg you to

processes of thought, by which alone this

ne boundless regions of humanity.

Proffessor Eaton's Address.

vantages and facilities for improvement, soul on such a vain, precarious foundation. tory mental prayer; every where and at you never can transfer this work to others. If you really think you shall need mercy all times as you may have occasion. He We often hear of self-made men. The limited appropriation of this designation is fallacious. There are no men but those My soul trembles to think of your awful the fiery darts of the wicked. Eph. 6: who have made themselves. Some indeed possess higher advantages and amme,' said the insensible old man; 'you Christian warfare, who has not learned pler facilities in the performance of this know every tub must stand on its own the necessity of a prayer within a prayer personal work than others; and it is a bottom; and I dare say I shall do very at times.

the duty is enhanced and the necessity charged us to remember our Creator in 10. Appeal to the Lord Jesus Christ to enforced: for on the one hand, by the the days of our youth, and not deceive present and advocate your request. right use of these helps, they may accom- ourselves with the thought that old age plish much more towards the production must needs bring piety with it.

they are in danger of delusively trusting learned that his father was dead; and there doubting slave, rather than that of an afto these facilities to accomplish for them was every reason to fear that he died as fectionate and confiding son .- Recorder. what they have no power to do, and so they he had lived without God and without become fatal hindrances, instead of use- hope!-Abott. ful subsidiaries. I would lay down here

Reading the Scriptures.

mark it, that as our means for intellectual improvement are multiplied, there is a demand for increased energy in our mental exercises. Is it not obvious that proportion to the amount of material, ist be the activity of the processes by which it is worked up and incorporated ing fully and impressively. We have ofinto the mental structure? In the physiten been astonished at the negligent manology of the body it would be a singularly absurd notion, that when plenty of suitable food is supplied, the necessity of action in the digestive and assimilative organs is diminished. The lowest order ore energetic and rapid must be the appropriating and assimilating processes, there is to be any healthful expansion and growth. Equally absurd is the notion, that when we are surrounded with abundance of aliment for the immortal is a less imperious call for those internal

Suggestions on Prayer.

aliment is to be digested and made a mounted upward to the sky; and our own has the new intellectual system. Oftne aloud, for prayer should be uttered Edwards, than whom, if tradition does midst of plenty, from the inaction of the audible voice gives solutions and character digestive powers. Like phenomena are ter to the service; it elevates and protects ot unfrequent in the realm of mind. it from those unseemly interruptions by Remember then, young gentlemen, if you wandering thoughts, to which inaudible wandering thoughts, to wind image. But, upon the minus of the call which God has given you for the noblest the speaker sympathizing in his desires of the deprayed and worldly, it produces purposes, if you would have it grow, and and reciprocating their impulse, exerts a entirely opposite effects. Instead of meltenlarge, and gather power, and move on towards that high and inconceivably gloious perfection of which it is capable, Third, it tends to the formation of a habit ou must severely task its faculties. The of natural and correct articulation and nergies at the seat of its life must be expression, and removes the embarrasskept in ceaseless action. Without a ment which one accustomed feels in hears become hard and unimpressible. I ing his own voice. Fourth, the tones of Eternal things lose their power to awaken say intensely, because feeble thought is his voice sometimes give the speaker a wholly inadequate to the production of clue to the tone of his spirit and temper, the accents of mercy and the threatenings the desired result. A wonderful result is which he had not else possessed.

out and put in action, which may touch principles of truth, to obtain a distinct springs that shall send vibrations through and accurate perception of the great dress a person who hears every word you utter, and reads every thought and feelenevolent man, than to see an aged per- erence and love, is the legitimate conseon tottering over the grave, and yet un- quence of compliance with this suggestion. indful of eternity. 'Oh!' he will say, it is 3. Let a spirit of perfect simplicity

dreadful sight to see old persons making and honesty pervade and lead your nore provision for life than preperation prayer. 4. Pray in minute detail. The very for death! What awful foly and madness, o prepare for that which they cannot en- hairs of your head are all numbered.

oy, and to neglect that which they cannot Matt. 10: 29-31. void. The steel being spent, the knife 5. Use no unmeaning or unnecessary annot cut—the sun being set, the day word. Use no word or parase you do unnot tarry—and old age being come, not fully understand, and which, of course, ife cannot long endure. It is the eleventh cannot clearly express your own idea. our, and almost the last minute of that Under this rule you will never let that our. The lamp is just flickering in the pass as a petition which does not so con-

6. Always lay open your whole heart Lonce heard the following conversation between an old man and a Mr. Wilson:—
to God upon the subject which to-day
'Well, my friend,' said Mr. W., 'you have
disturbs the equilibrium of your soul—be nad a long walk; pray how old are you? that subject what it may—be its influence 'seventy-three, last birth-day.'—'And what it may. For example, an insult; ou are still permitted to enjoy a comfortes, as well as ever I was in my life; as sion; a metaphysical discussion; an inor-

keley to live fifty years as anybody.'-Oh, dinate desire; distressing pain. my friend, do not deceive yourself with so 7. If your mind and heart are in a ery improbable an idea. It is very un- passive, negative, or lethargic state, when God and holiness; and is there not painikely you should live fifty months; you you enter the closet-premeditate. Do ful evidence, in respect to some of you, have already been permitted to advance not mock God with sound. Question thus that you are to-day father from repentance far beyond the ordinary boundaries of the with yourself. Do I desire any thing and heaven than ever before?—Dr. Have life of man; and you ought to live in daily from God to-day; for myself or for in Nat. Preacher. expectation of death, and in constant another? Have I any thank-offering to preparation for it. What is your hope present? Have I any sin to confess or or another world, if to-day should finish danger to deprecate? If you do not our existence in this?'—'Time enough presently discover ample material for little nearer. I hope I shan't be cut off cry, God be merciful to me a sinner, and are hale, strong, active and bold. The say, 'Lord have mercy upon me!'-'Alas! to offer to its best friend.

El M Fusher

great favor and privilege they have, but so far from relieving them from the duty and necessity of personal individual effort,

11. Remember that God is your Father

and Friend. Challenge the tones of of the great result after which they should ever be reaching; and, on the other hand, man's son with a crape hat-band, and rebuke them if they betray the spirit of a

Savor of death.

Hearing the gospel places sinners in a Never does the art of reading well apis, to all who hear it, a savor of life unto solemn and critical situation, because it pear more valuable than when it is em- life, or death unto death. It always softployed in reading the Scriptures aloud. ens the heart, prepares for heaven, or fits In the sacred desk, the social meeting, or for hell. It is imposible to hear the great domestic worship, he who reads the word truths of the gospel without being essenof God should be able to give the mean-

It is a common aud just remark, that ner in which they are read in the pulpit, by we are the creatures of habit. We are those who should have been able to read the pupils of every object around us. them properly. Often, however, a false The works of creation, the events of prov-style of reading is acquired in the district idence, our fellow-men, our common enschool which is never corrected after- joyments and daily occupations; and above of common sense would perceive that the greater the supply of nutritious food, the wards. No man can read a piece well all, the great truths of the Bible, are conunless he understands it; and the judi-stantly operating to form our characters, cious parent in the family circle can gen-erally tell by this whether his child uning state. Whether these things shall derstands or not. When the parent or prepare us for happiness or misery—shall some one member of the household reads save or destroy us, depend upon the state the whole portion assigned, every tone of our hearts, or the use we make of them. mind, and it is daily prepared in the most should be natural, and the life and enmind, and it is daily prepared in the most convenient forms for our reception, there pressed. from our sins, and fashion us for the service and enjoyment of God. And it actually produces this effect on the minds of all who open their hearts to its holy influ-forming product themselves to its trans-apostle, beholding as in a grade, not girly

of the Lord, are changed into the same ing, it hardens; instead of preparing them for glory, it fits them for destruction. Accustomed to hear, without feeling the truths of the gospel, they form a habit of the desired result. A wonderful result is
to be achieved, and a corresponding effort
is demanded. A power is to be brought
out and put in action, which may touch
out and put in action. year they have sat under the light of the being you address. Feel that you adthe rewards and the punishments, the joys and the sorrows, of an eternity at hand; The Aged Sinner.

There is nothing more grievous to a That your soul should be filled with revbut the only effect has been to increase

heart, how many affecting examples do we find in the history of our ruined race? For illustration, I might point you to Chorazin and Bethsaida, to Capernaum and Jerusalem, places exalted to heaven by their privileges, but fitted for, and thrust down to hell for their abuse of them. I might point you to multitudes in Christian lands, who have, evidently, by a longcontinued resistance of light and motive, passed themselves into that region o hardness and guilt where the Holy Spirit hour. The lamp is just flickering in the socket, and there is the whole work of a life to do, or the soul must be undone forhome, and appeal to your own experience. Do not some know full well that the longer they hear the gospel without embracing it, the less they are affected by its truth? Can you not remember the time when eternal things more deeply impressed your minds than they do at present? ble degree of health and vigor.'—'Oh, unsuccessful enterprise; a burst of pas- As Sabbaths and sacraments, and sermons and prayers, and exhortations, and warnings, have been multiplying around you, have you not been travelling away from

The Bethlehemites.

The Bethlehemites are in many relittle nearer. I hope I shan't be cut off cry, God be merciful to me a sinner, and so quickly but what I shall have time to say, 'Lord have mercy upon me!'—'Alas! to offer to its best friend.

| All are so quickly but what I shall have time to so quickly but what I shall have time to sociable and hospitable to a fault. Many to find the Quartorial people. The maps, is a mother, a wife, a sister, each in frantic grief, searching in this human are hale, strong, active and bold. The slaughter-yard for a son, a husband, a slaughter-yard for a son, a husband, a sociable and hospitable to a fault. Many brother. Here is one with his limbs hore.

poverty, and are kept poor by their extreme generosity in the entertainment of visitors. They are a more independent and a less priest-ridden people than the inhabitants of Jerusalem. The population is, perhaps, a little more than 3,000; nearly all of whom are Christians of the Greek, Latin and Armenian churches. Each of these sects has a large monastery connected with the church of the nativity. The inmates of these monspteries, as well as those of the larger convents in Jerusalem, look with great jealousy upon the movements of a protestant missionary coming into their village, supporting a free school, distributing books, holding divine service, and preaching the gospel to people whom they are wont to call their people. It annoys them to find that there are some of their people who will not acknowledge their right to prevent them from reading and hearing the word

REFLECTOR.

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WHOLE NUMBER

The political condition of this part of he country as well as that of Mount Lebanon is unquiet. The government is weak and bankrupt; the people are divided into factions; oppression, robbery and murder are of frequent occurrence. Many of the roads are unsafe, which, with other causes, prevents us from doing much in the way of missionary tours, which ought to be made in various direcions. We wait with prayerful interest for a better state of affairs in this long oppressed and distracted country, not knowing what shall be on the morrow.-Journal of Mr. Whiting.

Communications.

For the Christian Reflector War with England.

Its Sufferings, Personal, Domestic

AND SOCIAL. War must be, even in its mildest form a mass of suffering. Misery is its very aim, its chief element, its grand inevitable result. Its plans are formed, its implenents constructed, all its operations carried on for the sole purpose of inflictbusiness is to butcher mankind, or make them miserable. Its agents are hired and sent forth expressly to wound and kill, and plunder, and burn, and ravage, and destroy without restraint. It concentrates the wealth, the ingenuity, all the physical energies of millions in the work of mutual destruction and misery. And nust it not be a tissue of woes.

Examine for yourselves. Just inquire how soldiers are procured; how they are ordinarily treated; to what hardships and punishments they are subjected. The victim, intoxicated, cajoled, or intimidated, signs the fatal pledge that soon drags him from his home, and dooms him to the vations of the camp, to the exp of fatigues of the march, to the horrors of seige and battle. Think of his coarse fare, his scanty clothing and frequent exposure, day and night, to rain, and snow, and pinching cold—of his forced, exhausting marches, and his occasional encampment on the hard, frozen earth, on ice or snow-of his dreadful diseases endured often without medical aid, and always without a mother's care, or a sister's sympathies, with scarce a pillow for the aching head, or even a shelter from scorebing suns, from drenching rains, or driving storms-of his cruel treatments, his barbarous, brutal punishnents, and the nameless sufferings to which he is doomed in seiges, and battles,

and hospitals.

I will not attempt to fill up this brief ut terrible outline. You cannot well onceive, for example, the barbarities flicted, under the name of discipline, pon soldiers and seamen. It is enough make one's blood run cold only to hink of them. Soldiers are sometimes o fractured by them as to become utterly infit for service; nor is it uncomm for a surgeon to stand by the sufferers, and suspend the punishment from day to day, as they may be able to bear it withut being killed outright.

I will not detail the sufferings incident

marches, nor glance at the horrors of eattle; but go upon that field the day after the conflict is over. Wherever our eye turns, you behold men, and orses, and weapons, all mingled in shocking confusion. At every step you read in blood that yesterday flowed warm in the veins of a husband or a son, s father or a brother. The wounded, the dying, the dead, are scattered singly, or in heaps, all around you. Yonder peraps, is a mother, a wife, a sister, each

have actually reduced themselves to ribly mangled, yet still slive; and there crushed by the tread of war-horses, or the wheels of cannon, that passed back is an athletic frame that had struggled hard against his pains, and survived his mertal wounds long enough to gnaw the turf with his teetle and plough the carth with his hands. Here is another that had dragged himself along in his own gore, till death released him from his agonies; and yonder is a young man, of fair form, and noble mein, who, as he felt the dews of death settling on his brow, had pulled from his bosom the last letter of a mother, the picture of a wife, or the braided lock of a loved and plighted one, and died with the dear memorial fondly pressed to his line.

189.

Nor is this all; for often are thousands left on the open battle field without food, or drink, or any shelter from sum or ruins, from the damps and chils of night, or even from the voracity of famished beasts of prey, until the multitudes linger out a most miserable death, the wounds of others become incurable, and the excruciating pains of some drive them to mad-

Go to a hospital crowded with such victims of war. Here is a limb shattered to pieces, and there another torn almost from the body. Yonder is a wretch with his head mangled, a jaw broken, and an eye dislocated or crushed in its socket. Here is one feebly gesping in death, and there another raving in wild delirium, and pouring forth a torrent of fierce and withering imprecations. Here you behold one impatient for the surgeon's knife to ease his pains, and yonder another writhing and shricking under an operation still more excrucialing than his wounds. Is all this mere fancy? Would to God it were; but I might, if time would permit, easily quote from eye-witnesses of un-doubted veracity, accounts still more

And are soldiers the only sufferers from war? Alas! its miseries sweep over whole empires. Just think of fields left without culture, and harvest trodden down; of the rich reduced to penury, and wrapt in larges, cities faid in assemble the besom of desolution; of families driven at dead of night from their burning homes, the sick crawling from their couches, and mothers fleeing for their lives with their infants in their arms, and their other little ones clinging to their

despair. We cannot conceive the anguish occasioned by the bereavements or bare solicitudes of war. The battle of Waterloo clothed a continent in mourning; nations. Alas! how many mothers must mourn a son, how many wives a husband, how many children a father, how many sisters a brother beloved, what multitudes a friend endeared to them by every tie of kindred and affection!

skirts in wild outhursts of teeror and

All these and countless other sufferings would come from an ordinary war; but such a war we cannot now expect with England; and should the Indians along our western frontier give full vent to their long smothered wrath, and some colored chiestain from the West Indies, like the far-famed Toussaint, instigated by British intrigue, and seconded by British skill and power, land on our southern shores, and summon millions, now smarting under ages of wrong, to liberty and vengeance, then would ensue such scenes of horror as few among us have ever conceived.

Such sufferings would be inevitable; and what good would the war do to counterbalance them? What compensation could it offer to its butchered the to its sufferers in camps, battles and hospitals, to the widows and orphans it would scatter through both nations, to the hundreds of thousands it would clothe in mourning, or plunge into want and distress? Let those, and those only, plead for war who, are willing themselve to bear its sufferings.

For the Christine Reflector Home Missions.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION. ROOMS, NEW YORK, January 27 1842 To APPLICANTS FOR AID.

Applications for missionary aid are frequently made to the Executive Committee, unaccompanied with the necessa-ry information and recommendations, although the necessity for them has been

plicant to delay, and the Society to for postage. It is, ncreased expense therefore, thought expedient to publish the requirements again, in the following manner, accompanied with some expla-nations, with the hope that applicants will notice every requisition, and conform to them in future applications.

A copy of this article in the Baptist Advocate will be forwarded to applicants who fail to give us the necessary information: they will please observe wherein they were deficient, and send us another application, corrected by reference to the article. It will receive attention from the Executive Committee on their first meeting after its reception, and the applicant will be informed of the result.

APPLICATIONS FROM CHURCHES. The clerk or a select committee should be authorized to apply and state the name of the Church; the town, county and State in which it is situated; the post office address of the correspondent; the number of inhabitants in the town, or settlement; the probable number attached to the Baptist denomination; (this may not be known with much certainty, but a reasonable conjecture can always be formed on a little reflection,) the number of communicants in the Church; the average number of attendants on public worship; the name (in full) of the minister they have in view; his post office address; his age; the number of his family (if he have one) dependent on him for support; whether he is regularly ordained, or a licentiate; the date when it is desirable his appointment should commence; the total amount of salary necessary for his support; the portion of that salary which they will engage to pay for the given time; the portion which any auxiliary, or other missionary body, propose to pay; the least amount that will suffice from the Society for the same period; and any circumstances in their case to illustrate the necessity of their application.

If two or more Churches propose to unite in employing the same minister and apply for our aid, let each Church, or a committee in behalf of all, forward all the above information, except what would, manifestly, be a repetition of each others' statements, and add, the portion of time CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR. the minister is to labor with each Church. APPLICATIONS FROM SETTLEMENTS OR Towns.

If the application is from a settlement or town where there is no organized Church, let the above information be given, substituting the name of the settlement or town for the Church, and stating the number of Baptist members known to be residing in it; or who, residing in other settlements, will probably, unite in attending public worship with them.

APPLICATIONS FOR A MINISTER AND AID If the application is not only for aid, but also for a minister to be sent, let all the above-mentioned information be given except what relates to the minister; and substitute in brief and general terms such e the Committee to judge of the qualifications necessary in a minister

If the applicant is a minister, having a particular Church, or Churches, in view, he should give the information required, and have added to his application a short certificate of concurrence in the arrangement from the Church or Churches.

The same, with the exception of the certificate, is expected if he have a destitute settlement or section of country in RECOMMENDATIONS NECESSARY.

If the applicants reside within the boundaries of a Society, Association or requisite that a recommendation should gers, or its Corresponding Secretary, officially,-not merely of the minister, but of the entire arrangement proposed, -and it is expected that such Board or Secretary will candidly state any alterations in the arrangement they think cir-

cumstances require. If they reside within the bounds of a State Society, Convention or General Association not auxiliary, the recommendation of their Board of Managers, or its Secretary, officially, will be preferred; but if distance, or difficulty in convening the Board prevent, the recommendation of some person or persons known by some of the Executive Committee may be forwarded.

OTHER APPLICATIONS FROM MINISTERS. If a minister in one State apply for an appointment to another State, having no particular Church or town in view, but wishing to be directed by the Committee. it will be necessary for him to inform us of his place of residence; post office address; age; number of his family (if he have one) dependent on him for support; whether he is ordained, or a licentiate; the signature to his credentials; the total amount of salary he expects per annum; the least portion of it that will suffice from the Society; the period when he will be ready to engage in the duties of his appointment, or commence his journey to the field assigned him, and any circumstances calculated to aid the Committee in their deliberations.

Such applications should also be accompanied with recommendations from the Board of Managers of the auxiliary body in the State where the applicants reside, or, their Secretary officially; or, if insuperable difficulties prevent an application to them, from neighboring ministers, well known by the Executive Committee.

APPLICATIONS OR NOMINATIONS FROM

AUXILIARIES.

the Board of Managers of an auxiliary body, they will furnish all the information required under the appropriate heads above, except the concurrent certificate above, except the concurrent certificate above. It is taken to be a concurrent certificate above, except the concurrent certificate above, except the concurrent certificate above, except the concurrent certificate above. The last of the concurrent certificate above, except the concurrent certificate above ab of the Church or Churches. It is taken they nailed to the cross, but who could not for granted that they are well advised of be held by death, had, when risen from the of the wishes of those Churches. Their grave and glorified by heaven, gone to the application also is, of course, sufficient place of his agonies, to the Mount of Olives, recommendation.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

from the previous arrangements.

let the reason be given.

REMARKS.

requirements. Many reasons might be which has won us to the love of Christ, which given for making them. A few only will pervades the society of heaven, which be stated. The larger number of applications come from great distances, the ance. Statistical information is essential has made this very clear in the 12th of Ro of places needing aid, and to assist the tions of the Society.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

The Right Spirit.

The real Christian-the man who has made full consecration of his energies, and influ-deem the possession and uniform exhibition ence, and time, to the service of Jesus Christ, of a "right spirit" as a pearl of great price to is often asking, with the most intense solicitude, how he can do the most good. His possible for him to move. Nothing will so benevolent heart embraces the whole brother- disarm the sinner of prejudice-nothing so hood of man; but there are some special allure him to the joys of piety. objects which his peculiar relations, or the Perhaps we cannot do better than to conspirit and providence of God, have led him to clude this article with a beautiful illustration ions-he would withhold no sacrifices. He he is sure they are as dear to the Saviour's conscience, and appeals of the pulpit, went to heart as to his own—and he cries, "Lord, pass a few days in a family over which reliwhat wilt thou have me to do?" How can I gion had shed its hallowed influence of cheercontribute most effectually to the accomplishmornings, and gilded the gliding hours of the

this, over the cruel, unrighteous enslavement kindness, and enlivened by the anticipation of this land of bibles and free institutions. They with the consciousness of the utter emptiness believe that God has made all men of one blend; they look upon the darkest visage as thus led to reflect, till convinced of sin, she and undying as their own; and how can they wisdom's ways are indeed ways of pleasantendure to see this destruction of their kindred? Farther, they view it as a most outrageous a silent influence in the happy piety of this pable contradiction of the first principles of brought her in submission to the feet of Jes our national compact, and as a deep and foul So shall we ever find it. There is no appeal blot upon our country's honor; and they feel to the heart, so persuasive as a practical exthat they can give themselves no rest until hibition of the loveliness of piety. In com-Convention auxiliary to this Society, it is this blot is wiped away, and the cry goes forth parison with such an appear to the ends of the land, "Let the oppressed sinks into almost total impotency. accompany it from their Board of Mana- go free." With such feelings, how can they Indeed all other motives combined, hardly be otherwise than deeply solicitous with re- possess a power so efficacious. He who in gard to the bearing and the results of the means his life exhibits the principles of the gospel, which they employ.

the current of Niagara, or

"Chain the comet in his flight." The art of persuading-thousands have yet to spired him, against the religion you profess." learn. How many ministers need to study it. How many private Christians, for want of ac- The Christian Patriot's Reliance. quaintance with this art, always neutralize their own best endeavors; try to do good, but that love is the chief of the cardinal virtuesother Christian grace, and practise every pos- What is duty with such a conscious was it with our Pattern? He wept over the move the evils that prey on its vitals-blot or

the Board of Managers of an auxiliary "gentleness of Carist," and well he might, and there waved his banner of victory before all the world; he had only to give one nod, and the city which had cried out against him As the appointments of the Executive __ Away with Jesus, release unto us Bar-Committee are made in general for twelve abbas,' would have sunk into the deep, like months, if a renewal is desired, a new Sodom and Gomorrah; and the people who application should be seasonably made, had cried, 'His blood be upon us, and upon containing fresh information on every point named, and stating any alterations our children, must have shrieked out—'Ye mountains, cover us, and ye hills fall upon

Every chapter of the gospel shows us that The whole should be written if possible, Jesus had a meck and tender heart. What on one sheet of paper, to prevent increased was his emblem? A lamb. How did the expense of postage; that item being Holy Ghost descend upon him? In the form already sufficient to support a missionary. of a dove. What was the angelical report of lis religion? Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men.— Let us learn hence the excellence of a kind and affectionate temper; and to imbue every-A little reflection will present to any thing we say or do, in order to persuade me mind the reasonableness of the above to right views and feelings, with that spirit,

> "Breathes in every wind that blows, And glides in every rill.'

particular localities and other circumstan- The gospel teaches us, not only that the way ces of which cannot be known by the to promote peace is to treat our fellow-men Committee; or they are from persons with with positive kindness, but that this is the way whom the Committee have no acquaint- to bring men to repentance. The Apostle to the formation of a proper opinion of mans. And who has not learned the same the relative or comparative importance thing from observation. The exhibition of an implacable, illiberal, unlovely spirit is sure to Christian public to appreciate the opera-with which sinful practices are pursued or dangerous errors cherished. God Again, the Committee wish to act acting on the opposite principle. He does understandingly. Their means are limit- good to all, even to the rebellious, and uned, and derived to a considerable extent grateful, and abusive; and he designs that his from persons who make sacrifices to goodness should lead men to repentance. bestow them, therefore, they should Men will resist wrath, anger, and power; but possess all the evidence consistent, that goodness they cannot resist; it finds its way their appropriations are prudently made. Would you make converts to the cause of re Besides, we have an auxiliary system, to ligion and benevolence? Would you gain which it is the interest of all parties to adherents to the truth? Use the winning, adhere-from which, therefore, the Com-subduing power of kindness. Do not coun mittee especially do not feel at liberty to teract your endeavors by an unamiable spirit, or an uncourteous deportment. "Grievons words stir up anger." How often have we the advantage of a kind and equable temper over one irritable and obstinate. How much more persuasive are arguments, with the one-BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1842, than with the other. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." It is not solely with reference to the efforts

of Christian philanthropists, and abolitionists especially, that we offer these remarks. We every Christian, in every sphere in which it is

egard as of the highest magnitude, for the of this point, and some accompanying re-ntainment of which he would spare no exer-

A young lady who had long resisted all the looks at these-his spirit burns within him- warnings of the Bible, and compunctions of evening, as she witnessed the mutual attach-We know of many who feel and sigh like ment, strengthened by unnumbered acts of millions of their fellow immortals, in a better home on high; her heart was touched tward covering of a spirit, heaven-born was guided to the Saviour, and found that ness, and all her paths are peace. There was iolation of the just laws of Heaven, as a pal- family which was irresistible, and which

who shows by his daily conduct, the charact It is not our purpose here to say what which Christianity would form, in all its noneasures will be most effectual to secure the bleness, its generosity, its amiableness, and its ends for which Christian philanthropists plan integrity, is indeed a burning and a shining and execute, but to state our simple, deliberate light. He illumines with a lustre which noconviction, that their success will depend thing can dim. He does more to silence the ore on the spirit they manifest, than on any cavils of the gainsayer, and to bring convicor all things beside. Truth, presented in a tion to the mind of the skeptic, than volumes right spirit-with Christian kindness, and of unanswerable argument. Mother, would enderness, and affection, is absolutely resist- you have your child a Christian? Show him less. It is an easy thing to influence and every day, and every hour, by your life, what direct the head, when you have won the religion is. Let him see that it controls your heart; an easy thing to control the decisions passions, that it cheers your spirits, that it of a man when you have secured his confi- warms, and animates your affections. Reader, lence and love. But if the spirit you exhibit are you mourning over the thoughtlessness of be harsh and repulsive, if you address him in any friend? Your most effectual appeal to the language of unqualified censure and fierce him will be, the submission of your spirit, the ion, it matters not though your prin- warmth and fervor of your heart. Persuade ciples are as clearly true as the axioms of him to become a follower of Christ, by your netic, and your motives as pure as those kindness, your disinterestedness, your social of God himself, you can no more convince him henevolence. But if you are petulant in your of his error or his sin, than you can turn back habits, dissatisfied and complaining in disposition, oh do not by verbal appeals increase the disgust, with which you have already in

What is it? The mercy of God. The never succeed. They seem to think that all overruling providence of an indulgent Heaven. that is wanting is fidelity. They say-"Pour If he be a citizen of these United States-an forth the truth. Wield the broad sword intelligent, conscientions citizen-this is his among the people; and if any are wounded, only hope. He knows that justice has already them flutter. Duty only is ours. We are demanded a storm of wrath, that the pall of not responsible for consequences." And act- guilt, black and fearful, has already been woing on this principle, they repel even those ven by the nation for its own funeral, that the who were approaching. They do well to principles of national retribution which have praise and practise fidelity, but they forget marked the previous history of the world, carried out here, will shortly lay us under the that though a man cherish and exhibit every irrevocable curse of an Omnipotent God, sible excellence, yet "if he have not charity, it profiteth him nothing." Love requires us to be faithful indeed—but it clothes fidelity leaderness; it bathes it with tenderness; it with tendernes with tenderness; it bathes it with tears. How the dangers which threaten our country-recity whose doom he foresaw, though he its sins, and heal its diseases—but the special knew equally well that soon its citizens would mercy of God in answer to the special prayer imbrue their hands in his blood. "He was always easy of access, charitable in his con-If the application proceed directly from his invitations." The Apostle speaks of the all its conflicting and turbulent scenes, for a structions, mild in his rebukes, and tender in Congress, for the controlling hand of God in pastoral office in 1764, and died four years

after, at the age of 59.

blessing on the efforts of the few who would The next pastor was the eminent and bedeal justly and who love mercy, and especially loved Stillman. He was installed Jan. 9th for the country's ultimate regeneration and 1765, just one hundred years from the forma-salvation, is far, very far from being duly felt. Would it were in our power to awaken Christians to the importance of this subject. The present may well be deemed a crisis in our Charleston, S. C.-received an academical edhistory. The changes in public opinion are rapid and momentous. The whole fabric of slavery must soon totter and fall, or Southern his style soon brought him into high estimadespotism, with Northern pusillanimity, must tion. His ministry was long and prosperous. No man's memory is so dear to the hearts of the best portion of the "bone and sinew" of the older surviving members of this church, country. Great questions are at stake, as is Dr. Stillman's. They can call to vivid Great events are on the eve of consummation recollection his melodious voice, his sweet Who that recognizes an overruling and ever manner, his heavenly spirit. O what a melpresent Deity, and that has access to his throne, ancholy day was that to them, and to hundreds more who have now followed him, will how neglect to pray?

"He will regard our prayer and not despise when they attended his funeral, and gazed For he hath looked down from the height upon his corpse. He died on the 12th of of his sanctuary; from heaven did the Lord March, 1807. Dr. Baldwin preached the behold the earth; to hear the groaning of the funeral sermon; and lamentati prisoner; to loose those that are appointed to city. After the decease of Dr. S., Mr. Joseph death; to declare his name in Ziou, and his Clay was invited and became the Pastor of praise in Jerusalem."

the church; but on account of ill health re-

signed the relation in about two years. He

died Jan. 11th, 1811, after a long and tedious

illness, which he endured with great fortitude.

n, and deeply lamented his departure.

In the year 1821 Rev. Francis Wayland Jr.

was ordained pastor. So prominent is his

present position, and so extended his reputa

communicate, with reference to his ministeri

History of Churches.

in the 47th year of his age. Nearly five years We propose to collect and prepare for each elapsed after his death before the church set number of the Reflector, during some suc-ceeding weeks, a sketch of some one of the Baptist churches in the city or vicinity of the pastoral office of the church, which he Boston. We are confident that we may thus well and honorably sustained until his death. very much enhance the value and interest of This occurred but six years after his settle our paper. We shall aim to give, more par- ment, and when he was only 28 years of age. rly, their recent history, the prominent The ministry of Mr. Winchell was eminently and important facts which have been developed during the last few years. This week, his happy talent at blending fidelity with tenowever, as we have selected the oldest derness, together with his fluency and fervor church in the city, we will leave what has in the pulpit, secured him a crowded audito curred within ten years past for a second ry, and "many souls for his hire." All loved unber, and in this, give only an outline of in its history previous to the commencement of

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BUSTON.

tion, that our readers must be supposed to This church was constituted in Charles-know all, that it would be proper for us to vn, on the 28th of May, 1665. The original mber of its members was nine, seven al career. He resigned his office in 1826, and alles and two females. For fourteen years was succeeded by Rev. Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, by were without a house of worship, and the former editor of this paper. Bro. G. coeld their religious services in their dwelling timued pastor nearly four years, and under his ses, in Charlestown, Eoston, and Noddle's ministry some of the most important and hap-ng-house was located at the corner of the reets now called Stillman and Salem. gy and perseverance, were brought to bea

During the first forty years of its history; effectually on the interests of the body for his church, almost constantly, waded in deep good. In some of his measures he was opaters of affliction. Even its formation was posed, but in the attainment of his objects h garded by the magistrates, and the citizens succeeded. It is the testimony of prominent and responsible members of the church who Massachusetts generally, as a most unpredented and unjustifiable act. And for such are familiar with its history during this period outrage on the good sense and honor of that through the efforts of Bro. G. the new he community, these nine Baptists were and beautiful house, which they now occupy, publicly denounced as disturbers of the at the corner of Hanover and Union street eace, and heretics, and were ordered to de- was erected; and that in all human probabiliart out of the colony. Thy were guilty ty, without his agency, the church would have of two heinous crimes: the first was meeting long declined, and even been threatened with gether for divine service without a special utter extinction. Numerous accessions were ermission from the magistrate; the second made to the church during his ministry; in was that they held "immersed believers were deed we are told that the number of its male e only fit subjects of a visible church of members at the time he resigned, was double Christ." In the month of Sept. following the number at the period of his settlement. their organization, the following sentence was His resignation took place in 1830. assed by the General Court; that Thomas Gould, William Turner, Thomas Osborne, Edward Drinker, and John George, such of hem as were free men, to be disfranchised, nd all of them to be committed to prison, ntil the Court take further order with then The following spring they were severely fined for not attending public worship where other people did, and committed to prison, witht being allowed the privilege of speaking even a word in self-defence. In July, they were commanded to go into banishment The cruelty of this enactment excited the sympathy of many who did not agree with em in sentiment, both in Europe and Amerca, and letters of remonstrance were sent to he General Court from Pedobaptists in Engand, to prevail upon them to desist from heir persecution, but they did not produce he effect anticipated. The sentence of ban ment was allowed to remain in full force. or not regarding it, three of their number. scluding Eld. Russell, were thrown into pri on and confined there nearly six months. Others were subsequently fined. Indeed no Others were subsequently nied. Indeed no peace was allowed them until the year 1673, when Mr. John Leverett was chosen Governor, who stopped these persecutions, and sentences of the first-nor, who stopped these persecutions, and sentences of the first-norm. nor, who stopped these persecutions, and secured them their liberty to worship God as they pleased, for early six years. The death of Mr. Gould, who was highly useful, and apostolic times was divided into "churches," apostolic times was divided into "churches," much esteemed by the brethren, occurred just for convenience sake, and these churches en years after the organization of the church. Afterwards, Isaac Hull and Eld. Russell, there was more than one church in the same served as Pastors—assisted also by Mr. John city is a question of no moment whatever Miles, one of the two thousand ministers Every body knows that all the professing ejected from their livings in England, in 1662. Christians of Boston could not worship to For a time their prosperity was great; many gether with any propriety or advantage, even oined them; and they even came near dividif they wished so to do. And if on points of ing into two churches, but in 1678 Gov. Lev-doctrine or discipline they consciention erett died, and former measures of severity disagree, who does not see that it is better were renewed against the Baptists. They for the agreeing ones to congregate together: were expelled from their house of worship, and this repeatedly, and for months together comfort and edification? And is it not the notwithstanding orders were received from will of God, that in our mutual endeavors to the king "that liberty of conscience should be beaefit each other and serve him, we should allowed to all Protestants," and that none should "be subjected to fines and forfeitures for not agreeing in the Congregational way." this—the communication will speak for In less than one year after their house was itself. In less than one year after their house was completed, "it pleased the Lord to remove, from this scene of suffering, their beloved Pastor, Eld. John Russell." Afterwards, Eld. Hull officiated principally as Pastor, until, in 1684, on account of his age and infirmity, the church sent to England for an assistant pastor. A man came by the name of John Emblem, who continued in the office until his death, which took place in 1699. In 1708, they ordained Mr. Ellis Callender, who, when the church was destitute of a pastor, had been "principal speaker among them for about thirty years." In his new relation, which continued ten years, he was held in high and continued ten years, he was held in high and course at Harvard University, and succeeded his father as the paster of the Bantist church.

Autioch and Philippi; but not of the churches in his father as the pastor of the Baptist church.
When he was ordained in 1718, so wonderful
a change had been effected in public sentinent, that Dr. Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, and John Webb, three leading clergymen of The Relation of Baptized lufants the city, not only agreed to the settlement of Mr. C., but performed the principal services of the occasion. Mr. C. was eminently successful in his ministry, which lasted about most questionable matter, in a pamphlet 20 years. Not the least stain was left upon which has been kindly sent us by the author,

his character; his path was a shining light (Rev. S. S. Cutting.) entitled, "The position and his end peaceful and triumphant.

The next pastor was Mr. Jeremiah Condy, Illustrated. In noticing the peculiarities of

"It arises from the extreme difficulty of scertaining what, with large numbers of those the practise infant baptism, is, in their view, he precise import of the rite, and what the relation to the church in which baptized infants curring in works on this subject. that baptized infants are actually members of the church. An intelligent member of a Congregational church, in speaking of the sermon of which this treatise is an enlargement, is said to have declared that he never heard of such a thing as that infant baptism creates a bond of union with the church of christ. We ask, respectfully, will any intelligent Congregationalist who denies that baptized infants are members of the church, inform us what is the precise interruction—the neglect of God's word—and of the church, inform us what is the precise interruction—the neglect of God's word—and ordained, are ministers of the church; in which adults, after their profession and haptism, are members, antecedently to their union with particular churches. In a subsequent sermon, (clxii.) he considers the dutie of this relation for a considerable period, which he employed in giving lectures and explaining and defending the present of the new revelation. And although the properties of his stream, and although the new revelation. of lath, nor Dr. Miler of Princeton, who was the absurdities of his story and system of regarded as a valid expounder of Presbyterian views. He affirms the children of believing parents to be members of the church by birth, and that their baptism is a sign and seal of membership. And Dr. Miller is consistent too. He declares it the duty of the church the declares in the duty of the church the duty of the duty of the church the duty of the dut

church and society. His characteristic ener-"What is a Christian Church ?" "Inquirer after truth" has sent us another ication, the first part of which we insert below. The remainder and principal portion of it, which is on "the source of au-

to our friend, the author of the article, to which this makes abundant reference. If can sift it and find the wheat, he will doubtless gather it up and feed our readers on it, with some necessary condiments, in an ensuing number. With regard to what we insert below is comes over our mind " like "confusion worse confounded." What if the article "a" be not found attached to the word "church" i the New Testament? Is it possible that "churches" should exist and not the plural and not the singular? What is the indefinite article but the necessary adjunct to one of many? Now in our view this is to small a mattereven to take up a Concordance for. And the "object" of our correspondent

served esteem. He had a son by the name differ from them, just it that proportion we have

to the Church.

We find some admirable remarks on this "An unconscious infant is borne to the font in the arms of another, and on the faith of

another, its parent or sponsor, receives uncon- rippling over a pebbly bed, and sparkling in a

ce placed. That they believe the rise has one import, some efficacy and value, is not to be doubted. The phrases 'children of the doubted. The phrases 'children of the church,' 'special relation to the church,' and there's publication be entirely useless. They will at least lead people to inquire hos doubted. relation to the church, and they will at least least people rest, 'special relation to the church, 'special relation to the continually They will at least least people restablished, and it is, that in a community where the institution of the church, and the church is the community where the institution of the church, and the church is the church in the church, and the church is the church, and the church is the church in the church is the church in the church in the church is the church in the church in the church in the church is the church in th owever left in darkness still. They deny tions of the gospel have been established, and nat baptized infants are actually numbers of the means of religious improvement abound. of the church, inform us what is the precise im-precise in-the paucity of religious books of the bene-relation of baptized infants, to the Christian thurch? We have no difficulty in understanding me, sad and most lamentable realities. Lowcivii.) 'That they are members of the Christian church, if lawfully baptized, I fully believe.'

They are members of the church of Christ, that is of the church general. They are members in the same sense, in which the Eunuch was a member; in which those, dismissed in good standing, and not yet united to other churches, are members; in which men, lawfully ordained, are ministers of the church; in which men, the church is the profession and baptism, are related to the church in the control of the church in which is the church in the church in the church in the church in the church of the church of Christ, that is the church in the church of the church of Christ, that is the church of the Baptist church, took into his weary traveller. This man, who proved to be a Mormon, so won upon the credulity and good into the church of the Church of Christ, that is the church of the Baptist church, took into his weary traveller. This man, who proved to be a Mormon, so won upon the credulity and good into the church of the Church o shook the faith of a number more. Among the believers was one Baptist brother, who hold baptized children accountable of the believers was one Baptist brother, who reir conduct as church-members. 'If,' he type, 'instruction and exhortation be disregarded a course of error, immorality, or negligence indulged in, let warning, admonition, suspension, or excommunication ensue, according to the character of the individual, and the exigension of the case.'* character of the individual, and the expensions of the case.*

ed to the "promised land." The "Nor have we any difficulty in understanding the control of the promised land." The several times attempted the working

will turn to the Book of Common Prayer. 'The Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants, to be used in the church,' is before us. The parties are at the font. 'Then shall the Minister speak unto the Godfathers and Godmothers in this wise; [The reference to **deriptural authorities for the establishment of these offices, unhappily, is omitted.] ** ** **Wherefore, after this promise made by Christ, this Infant must also faithfully, for his part, promise by you that are his sureties, (until he come of age to take it upon himself) that he will renounce the devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's Holy Word, and obediently keep his commandments.' The Minister shall then demand of the Sponsors as follows; ** ** **Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glery of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the sinful desires of the flesh; so that thou will not follow nor be led by them? **Ans.** I concunce them all; and, by God's help will endeavor not to follow nor be led by them. **Ans.** That is my desire. **Minister.** Wilt thou be baptized in his faith.** Ans. That is my desire. **Minister.** Will thou be baptized in his faith.** Ans. That is my desire. **Minister.** Will thou then obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of by adoption, and to incorporate him into the hely swill have to believe." Mr. H. bay then, which is salvation. Afterwards to hortation to the Godfathers and Godmothers, to are laid upon them and they receive the

"Now, as Baptists, we reject a baptism having these characteristics, not only because we believe it not taught in the Bible,—though in our cut estimation its absence from the sacred page is sufficient for its condemnation,—but because it is an interference with the essential nature of the Christian religion, an interference with its the Christian religion, an interference with its whole was an imposition." Yet the sect we freedom. Does the advocate of infant baptism gaining ground. The Congregational and deny this affirmation?

Bantist elegance takes recently delivered.

portion of his subject, in the manner follow- however, we have not heard. ing. And here we know not which most to admire, the excellence of the sentiment, or the

heauty of the style.

"To us, such a baptism, in so far as the infant is concerned, indeed in nothing except the parental piety which bears the infant to the font, and that we heartly respect, has no points of harmony with a religion whose only acceptable offerings are the voluntary ones of the heart. On these grounds we reject it. We would indeed hold our children as a sacred trust, we would offer them to God, and train them for him and for heaven, but we would exert our we would offer them to God, and train them for him and for heaven, but we would exert our religious influence in better harmony with a spiritual religion. We seek to address our religious culture to their intelligence, and, by such a culture, would early, with the Davine blessing, win them to the love of Christ. And when we lead them to the baptismal waters, we would behold the sublimer and more Christian spectacle, of a voluntary consecration to the spiritual religion of the sublimer and more Christian spectacle, of a voluntary consecration to the spiritual religion of the sublimer and more Christian spectacle, of a voluntary consecration to the spiritual religion. We seek to address our religious culture to their intelligence, and, by you and ye shall be clean."—Ezek. 36: 25.

Now, Mr. Editor, as it is "a new thing see the sun" for a clergyman, on such an extension to spiritual religion. tian spectacle, of a voluntary consecration to the Saviour of sinners, and a bond of union to his Church, which is wholly their own. We re-

sciously the rite of baptism, —and this not merely as the act of the parent or sponsor, but as creating in some way, not always precisely defined, a bond of union to the church of Christ, in which the individual had no agency, and with the hope and expectation that in maturer years he will ratify it."

He then speaks of the indefiniteness of some portions of this statement, and says,

"the arises from the extreme difficulty of

Mormons in Franklin County.

Dwight. He says, (Theology, Sermon ing reflections however, I will give the in That they are members of the Christian ingreative.

r of Princeton, who will be the absurdities of his story and system of "Nor have we any difficulty in understanding the Episcopalian,—and that our readers, who are less Churchmen than the Naval Officer, who, attempting to recite the Lord's prayer, recited the Apostle's Creed, may have documentary testimony on the case as it stands,—excuse us for saying—in that portion of the church, we will turn to the Book of Common Prayer. 'The Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants, to be used in the church,' is before us. The parties

then obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of the life. And then, and when he shill induced to direct to them, and when he shill his hands, and shall say to the Godfathers and Godmothers, name this child. And then, naming it after them, he shall dip it in the water discreetly, or shall pour water upon it saviers. ing it after them, he shall dip it in the water discreetly, or shall pour water upon it, saying, N. I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Then the minister shall say, we receive this child into the Congregation of Christ's Hock; ** * Then shall the minister say, seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church; * * * The Lord's prayer follows. Then shall the minister say, we yield thee heart yuthanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee to regenerate this infant with thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for thine own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into thy bely church. * * * * Then succeeds an exploration of the control of the contro nortation to the Godfathers and Godmothers, to are laid upon them and they receive the Hojy chart his infant be taught, so soon as he shall be able to learn, what a sole of a sole of learn what a sole of learn w that this infant be taught, so soon us be able to learn, what a solemn cove, promise, and profession, he hath here made by [them.] And the service concludes with this addition, 'ye are to take care that this child be brought to the bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon to the bishop to be confirmed by him to the bishop to be confirmed by him to be a soon to the bishop to be confirmed by him to be a soon to the bishop to be confirmed by him to be a soon to the bishop to be confirmed by him to be a soon to the bishop to be confirmed by him to be a soon to the bishop to be a soon to the bi and the Ten Commandments, and is sufficiently also speaks in an unknown tongue, which instructed in the other parts of the church younger brother declares is an old Latin ora instructed in the other parts of the church. Catechism set forth for that purpose."—This is intelligible. We are at no loss to know the relation of this child to the church. He is in the church, 'grafted,' 'incorporated' into it. In story is, the old lady 'interprets his tongue!" In another case a little girl being very sick, can be said of the child's position, and, we submit, the least too, is what was humorously written in olden times of him, who, under the 'Half-way Covenant,' though refraining from tilling, they sent for Dr. A; his engagements written in olden times of him, who, under the 'Half-way Covenant,' though refraining from failing, they sent for Dr. A.; his engagement the communion himself, brought his child to being many, he sent medicine, promising call in the afternoon. In the evening be for the sufferer relieved ;-they said by miracle, 'Now, as Baptists, we reject a baptism having positively affirming that the medicine had not

Baptist elergymen have recently delivered Our author concludes his exposition of this lectures on the subject; with what we

Church, which is wholly their own, We remember that once in a valley whose beauties a gospel ordinance? And if answered is the
have waked the song of poesy, in a river

*We quote Dr. Miller at second hand, and cannot there. *We guote Dr. Miller at second hand, and cannot therefore refer to the page. We have confidence in the literal correctness of the quantities. As showing the differences among peck-haptiest theme-leve, it is proper to remark here, that Dr. Dwight (Toology, Serses, civil) declares excommunication improvible, and that 'the direct juried to recommunication improvible, and that 'the direct juried to recommunication in propose it to be flaggist poerty. It may be found in the Lit. and Theol. Rev. vol. it, p. 81.—We had but just written the above, when a friend to when the read it, related a fact is point. A relative of his, heing requested by his parter, but the minister of a very large constructional church in Worcester Co., Mass., to bring his darchier to longtion, Injuried—"what will be her precise relation to the church of the 'the pastor, late with the substitution, replace, why, party in, and remaining the propose of the constitution of the church or of the minister of the late has been what to know what we are desired to believe.

int belonged every Pedobap a person, won human cereme would object t son and of the done by his au say nothing of tiam, unless it these terms confident can Stuart in his I able to produ the Greek wor designate the than immerse, thing else. A tists, metwithet exertions, hav single example pour or sprint proper sense i dip, or overwho Once more. immersion as it does not si distinct action the same time

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state the nun from every cl moral chara silvered lock long since gi less cases," God's mercy young men, g strong with I with apostolsome are a footishness. rejoicing ove salvation of ters are m together. In since, there there is now adult childre and highly r chief essenti finement, ha of them disc chosen the may never ! the interest directly to b young lady. meetings: avoiding the over them; cience had she loved we Universalian

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i, I believe ave emigrat-They have king of mir nd, and their ir accessions, e " latter day last autumn, their history. presentatives ony is unimh the followpublication. netime since lichigan, and " Jo Smith." to New Engll in company ho came with

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preaching, and ngue, which a old Latin orahearse twenty us part of this his tongue!" of the elder's ne; but these s engagements , promising to ening he found id by miracle, dicine had not God of truth was on the saw the medknew that the et the sect is egational and what success,

ntly delivered ristian Reflector. ight names. . list clergyman gton, Ct., (as I baptized (imuals, using the d by the com i. 20. On the or three cang words as a an water upon ek. 36: 25. new thing unn such an ocand not call it er the Methregard this as iswered in the unbaptized per-If in the affir dispensation l authority did nd " who gave t conferred by the Methodist e latter, was it ed in the affir Christian bapt this minister ing sprinkling baptist clergy

a person, would do it contessedly as a mere imediately surrendered to God, and commencation and ceremony, it is presumed that no one would object to it, but to rantize (sprinkle) a person "in the name of the Father and of the inquiry neeting the other day, and stated that son and of the Holy Ghost," implies that it is the slanderous reports which had been cirdone by his authority, and in obedience to his command. Now it must be acknowledged, to prejudice and his curiosity, and he resolved say nothing of infant sprinkling, that the Bible to go and hear him. He came, and Mr. K's furnishes no authority for calling rantism, baptism, unless it he proved beyond a doubt that God." No. withstanding his prejudice, the these terms are synonymous. This I am truth found a response in his heart—he could

confident cannot be done, for even Professor not resist it—and the gratification of a wicked Stuart in his Essay on Baptism, has been unable to produce a single example from the classics and Septuagint, where he assigns to the Greek word baptize (the only word used to the apparent genuineness of the conversions. designate the ordinance) any other meaning than immerse, overwhelm. Indeed, throughout the classics it cannot be found to denote any doctrine of justification by faith, and the nething else. And in fact none of the Pedobaptists, notwithstanding all their researches and on which Bro. K. dwells with great frequency exertions, have ever been able to adduce a and power.

I deserves to be stated in this connection, age, where the word baptizo means either to pour or sprinkle, or where in its literal and proper sense it signifies any thing but immerse, us, almost the entire mass of Baptist profes dip, or overwhelm.

immersion as is granted by all the world, then in other cities God has so abundantly blessed. It does not signify each of the different and distinct actions of pouring and sprinkling at Place, the churches at the Melodeon and at the same time. Again, if baptism is actually Tremont chapel, are said to be unanimous in timersion, and if sprinkling is actually baptism, this favor; and to these may be added a large then sprinkling is actually immersion. The majority of the churches under the care of Dr. same is true of pouring, and so vice verse, Sharp, the Rev. Mr. Hague and the Rev. Mr. else that celebrated axiom—Things that are Cushman. We are farther informed, on good equal to the same thing, are equal to one anoth- authority, that the labors of our brother are er, ceases to be true. (See Pendleton on Bap- highly spoken of, by most of the ministers and tism, p. 77.)
In view of what we have writen, is it pos-

sible for a minister who only sprinkles a per- Nearly all the Baptist ministers in the reis questionable or doubtful, what right has a in the vicinity there is a "waking up." This minister or any person to yield a questionable, doubtful obedience to a command of Christ, town, Cambridgeport and Dorchester. when he can yield an unquestionable obe-dience? Perhaps some Pedobaptist can an-swer these questions. P. H. C. We say no more now, except that on the last Sabbath, there was some "gathering of the first fruits." Forty-two persons were re-

* The 22nd article of their Discipline evidently implies that the church is invested with the right to "ordain, change, or abolish rites and ceremonies" in the church. It was on this same Popish principle that Calvin substituted aprinkling for baptism, for, says he, "The church, (i. e. Presbyterianism) hath granted to herself the privilege of somewhat altering the form of baptism," etc.

† It seems to me absolutely essential, that hay should produce some example from the Classics where the word has this sense, or else they fail to justify their practice.

and nineteen into that of the church in Baldwin Place. Bro. Cushman gave the hand of fellowship to fourteen; Bro. Hague to sixteen; Bro. Turnbull to seventeen, and Bro-Colver to twenty-two. Total 130.

The Lord is reviving his work in a powerful manner at New Ipswich N. H. A citizen of that town, writing to a gentleman in this city, under date of J. 19th, says: "I should think that there were from 80 to 100, who have expressed a hope in the pardoning mercy of

The Revival.

possible for us to convey, to our more distant readers, an adequate conception of what God is permitting his people to witness and enjoy in Boston. Every day brings to being and to light, facts and scenes of the most thrilling interest. Among the converts (which now amount to some hundreds—it is impossible to state the number definitely), there are persons from every class, and of every description of moral character. Old men, with thin and silvered locks, with deeply furrowed cheeks, and voices tremulous and feeble, who were long since given up by their friends as "hopeless cases," are fike little children, praying, the state that the number definitely is the same number more in the congregation, have expressed hope. Awakening and converting influences are enjoyed by two or there other Congregations in this village. May less cases," are like little children, praying, and weeping, and talking of the infinitude of God's mercy and the love of Christ. And young men, glowing with energy and ambition, some are a stumbling block, and to others jects of moral reforn, to speak the truth in foolishness. Children are, in many instances, rejoicing over their parents' conversion, and in many others, parents are blessing God for the salvation of their children. Brothers and sissulvation of their children. Brothers and sissulvation of their children. hold" have believed, and where, a few days list from the state of New York. since, there was not even a praying closet, there is now a family altar. We know of one case in which father and mother with five adult children, constituting a most agreeable of them discovered the one thing needful, and death of his youngest child. Mr. Judson

facts. We thought that even his Satanic Majesty himself, had he appeared there as an Universalist, must have qualled under them, and hung his head in shame. And it seems, "the word did not return void, but accomplished that whereunto it was sent." Several instances of conviction from that discourse have been mentioned to us, and one which we will describe. Curiosity led a young man who was a member of Mr. Skinner's congregation, and strong in the faith of Universalism, to attend that evening at Baldwin Place. As the subject was announced, he thought to himself that he would listen with candor, as one inquiring after the truth; and the result was, that Mr. K. swept away every vestige of his Universalism—to use his own language, "took away every shingle and clapboard of the building, left nothing but the falling rafters, exposing his naked soul to the peltings of the pitiless storm." He soon yielded to the Saviour, and said he, two or three mornings. of the pitiless storm." He soon yielded to the Saviour, and said he, two or three mornings after listening to that discourse,—" This afternoon I go to Dorchester, to see and converse with a young friend, who with me embraced and has defended Universalism, and who now lies on a dying bed."

We might fill columns with facts of similar interest. Two or three Sabbaths since, a

ip, or overwhelm.

Once more, if baptism signifies the action of friends of the tried man whose labors here, as laymen of other evangelical denominations in

son to have the same evidence or surety that gion have attended the meetings-and exhe baptizes him, that he would have if he im- pressed the highest satisfaction with what mersed him? Finally, if immersion is unquest they have seen and heard. And we rejoice tionable baptism, and sprinkling or pouring that we may add, that in most of the churches

ceived into the fellowship of the First church, * The 22nd article of their Discipline evident- and nineteen into that of the church in

expressed a hope in the pardoning mercy of God, and probably from 100 to 150 anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. Most of those, who attend our meeting (the Baptist) who had no It is our privilege this week, to do something more than merely "to report progress." The hope, have been converted or are anxious." We are sorry to learn farther that Bro. Wilmelme and power, that renders it utterly impossible for us to convey, to our more distant

We are well pleased with the Reflector, and strong with health and hope, are proclaiming, hope and pray that you may be sustained and with apostolic fervor, the truths, which to cheered while your continue, on the great sub-

ters are mingling their tears of gladness together. In some instances a "whole house-

Missionary Intelligence.

The Baptist Missionary Magazine for Feband highly respected family, yet wanting the chief essential to domestic happiness and refinement, have within a short period, each one postscript four days later, announcing the

finement, have within a short period, each one of them discovered the one thing needful, and chosen the good part, which God grant they may never lose. And what adds greatly to the interest of this fact, their conversion is directly to be traced to the efforts of a single young lady. Her importunity led them to the meetings; her kind and earnest endeavors dissuaded them from dropping the subject, or avoiding the influence which was now creeping over them; she rested not till God and conscience had done their work, and the souls she loved were loved of Heaven.

Some avowed Infidels, and a number of Universalists have had their eyes opened, and may new be seen, "clothed in their right minds, and sitting at the feet of Jesus." On Tuesday evening of last week, Bro. Knapp made "Universalism," the theme of his discourse, and for two hours and a half held a vast and crowded auditory in almost breathless silence, while he tore up the foundations of the system, and scattered the whole fabric to the winds. Never did we hear such an array of facts—authentic, astounding, withering facts. We thought that even his Satania Majesty himself, had he appeared there as an Universalist, must have quailed under them, and hope to be in possible.

There are, besides, boarding houses belonging to the Institution together with the President's House, and with extensive work shops, where such of the students as have a taste and capacity for mechanical pursuits, spend their leisure hours in manufacturing for the market various articles of furniture &c., such as are usually made in our country towns. The advantage of this is three-fold—The atudent at the same time learns a good trade, improves his physical powers, and obtains from the avails of his ingenuity a portion of money, sometimes sufficient to meet all his College expenses; and in addition it may be said that he is better fitted by bodily exercise to apply himself to mental labor.

The present number of students is 76. The College Government, consists of Eliphaz Fay, President, Geo. W. Keely, Professor of Mathems and Natural Philosophy; J. R. Loomis, Professor of Chemistry, Natural History, and Physiology; J. T. Champlin, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature; S. F. Politic, Professor of Rhetoric; M. B. Anderson, Tutor. The finances of the College will not permit the employment of a greater number of officers than above named, and their duties are necessarily, very arduous. Probably there is no College in the country, where the labor of the College and cruel forms, is established by the

debt.

The philosophical apparatus at this College needs many additions, and the Library should be greatly enlarged.

The students, who resort here for an education, are for the most part young men in moderate circumstances who are dependent on their own exertions for the means of obtaining the desire of their hearts,—a good education.—They are those who educate themselves, not merely that they may be accomplished, but to enable them to obtain a living in the world, by applying their knowledge to the practical purenable them to obtain a living in the world, by applying their knowledge to the practical purposes of life. It is an error to suppose that the sons of rich men, alone are liberally educated. Knowledge with them, is regarded more in the light of an accomplishment, than as a very necessary of useful acquisition, and their ardor in its pursuit is not at all in proportion to their wealth.

Sabbath School Convention.

The S. School Teachers' Convention of the Boston Baptist Association holds its anniversary this day, (Feb. 9th.) in Bowdoin Square Church. The meeting commences at 10 o'clock, A. M. Letters from the schools, with

waters flow perpetually in their sight. The town of Waterville is increasing rapidly in pop-ulation and in wealth, and the character of its

consideration of this useful branch in connection with their various means of instruction. The farmers of our State, who have heretofore looked upon our Colleges with no very favorable eye, by reason of this great lack in their system of learning, should at once lend their aid in promoting the extension of that science which lies at the very base of all that is useful and valuable. Agriculture is being raised from its low estate. Its interests, instead of being committed as a task to drudges, now forms the chief pleasure of multionsideration of this useful branch in connec

can know but a bereaved parent. Mrs. J. and myself have frequently endured this fiery trial, and now, with bleeding hearts, we must turn away from the grave of dear Henry, and pursue our melancholy way, in hope that the life of the mother and the remaining children may yet be spared."

Since the above went to press, a note has been received from Mr. Judaeu, dated islee of France, Oct. I. The variation of the elarge and leading, being of about six weeks continuance, had proved highly been called the elarge, and loads of paper and ink, to most popular melodies, for the pinno-forte and his family; all had been restored to figuility, except the elact third, of whom doubts were entertained as to its received his family; all had been restored to figuility, except the elact third, of whom doubts were entertained as to its received his family; all had been restored to figuility, except the elact third, of whom doubts were entertained as to its received the first of the elarge, and loads of paper and ink, to prove themselves the "true church," "the courty. Mr. J. thus expresses the floor that the pshould soon be allowed to return to Malman and resumes that this is their peculiar pregrative.

Since the above went to press, a note has been received to first the down fall of slavery, than his report of the Convention could possibly have effected.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—The ladies of Lowell are to hold a Fair for the benefit of the cause of the slave, in the City Hall, on Thursday, the private and moral soungs, adapted to the work progresses glotiously in Boston, notwithstanding all the opposition."

THE NORTHERN HARP, consisting of original to the health of the work progresses glotiously in the down fall of slavery, than his report of the Convention could possibly have effected.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—The ladies of Lowell are to hold a Fair for the benefit of the cause of their posterior.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—The ladies of Lowell are to hold a Fair for the benefit of the early the down fall of slavery, than his report of the Conv man would imitate his example,) but did he gentleman with his lady, attended at one of can know but a bereaved parent. Mrs. J. and and gloried themselves so long, was never man would imitate his example,) but did be gentleman with his half, attended at one of not assume or arrogate to himself a power that belonged exclusively to God? Again, it every Pedohaptist minister, when he sprinkles a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere a person, would do it confessedly as a mere approach to be compared themselves so long, was never myself have frequently endured this fiery trial, and now, with bleeding hearts, we must turn away from the grave of dear Henry, and pursue our melancholy way, in hope that the life of the feather in your wing is in danger of being mother and the remaining children may yet be spared." allowed to return to Manipanin and resume their allowed to return to Manipanin and resume their allowed to return to Manipanin and resume their allowed to return to the fate of some of the the shall be able cre-long to return to our standard their allowed to the shall be able cre-long to return to our standard to the shall be able cre-long to return to our standard to the shall be able cre-long to return to our standard to the shall be able cre-long to return to allowed to the shall be able cre-long to return to Manipanin and tessions the same to the s other sect, and none have a right to say-The recent Excitements in Congress. Why do ye so? Rend the following extract,

The recent Excitements in Congress,

Mr. Leavitt of the Emancipator, referring to these, uses the following language.

"How long they will continue, no mortal man can now predict. Mr. Adams has repeatedly told the House he will consent to stop at any moment, no matter what may be the effect to himself, whenever they will drop the proceedings against him, and take up the business of the country. The slaveholders are very bitter, and their underlings very well drilled, and they will require, I think, a further drubbing before they give in. Mr. Adams, in the brief periods he has occupied the floor, has made a number of his most powerful efforts. It was amazing to see him tise up and breast the current and turn it back with gigantic ease. I have taken notes of many things not included in the newspaper reports, and I intend to make out a regular and full report of the proceedings—for the country to read—for the people of the free States to see the breeding of slaveholders—the deadly assualts which the known upholders of such a system dare to practise on such a man."

Other seet, and i none have a right to say—Why do ye so? Rend the following extract, not forgetting the authority.

"We have now seen that the Baptists, who were formerly called Anabaptists, and in latter incomes in the history of the church received the honor of that origin. On this only Christian community which has sleod since the days of the Apoultes, and as a Christian country to read—for the proceedings—for the country to read—for the people of the free States to see the breeding of slaveholders—the deadly assualts which the known upholders of such a system dare to practise on such a man."

Progress of Public Sentiment.

"The New World"—the best literary paper in the country, has recently contained two ably written articles in its editorial columns, the one

report or the people of the free States to see the breeding of slaveholders—the deadly assaults which the known upholders of such a system dare to practise on such a man."

Waterville College.

We find in the Portland Argus the following highly interesting statements concerning Waterville College, made by a regular correspondent of that paper at Augusta, the capital of the State. The deep interest seextensively felt in our denomination, in the prosperity of this institution, will secure for the article an eager perusal.

Augusta, Jan. 29.

President Fay of Waterville College has recently appeared before the Committee on Literatue and Literary Institutions in behalf of that College.

He is a man of fine, I may say noble appearance, a lawyer by profession and practice, mit elected to preside over that Institution. I am told that he is much liked by the friends of the college and by the students, and that his course of discipline is highly liberal, and well adapted to promote self-respect, self-reliance and self-government, on the part of the students.

Waterville college was first chartered as a Literary and Theological School by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1813. In 1821 it was changed into a college and received a charter in due form from the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1813. In 1821 it was changed into a college and received a charter in due form from the State, since that period, in donations fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. The number of College buildings are three, constructed of brick and four stories high, 90 feet in length, 98 of in breadth. There are, besides, boarding houses belonging to the Institution together with the President's House, and with extensive work shops, where such of the students as have a taste and expanding the first full testimony against all city for mechanical pursuits, spend their leisure hours in manufacturing for the market various and man

wealth.

Waterville College, in regard to location, may well compare with any similar institution in New England. The buildings are situated on the border of the Kennebec river, whose will be delivered in the evening by the Rev.

Wm. Howe, of this city. We doubt not it The will be an occasion of deep interest.

ulation and in wealth, and the character of its citizens for probity, liberality, and intelligence, stands deservedly high. The students here are surrounded by no incentives which invite to dissipation or provoke to idleness. Everything on the contrary, by which they are environed, whether in the natural scenery or in the improvements made by human skill, incites to habits of regular industry.

An Agriculture Professorship, is needed in some of our Colleges, and I would call the attention of the faculty of Waterville to an early consideration of the swelful branch in councer.

THE MISSIONARY BOARD .- We are

papers of this city upon Mr. Knapp, says;

the control, and in contact with the State Government. This is proposed to be effected either by establishing a board of Overseers, to be appointed by State authority, or by increasing, by Legislative appointment, the present board of Trustees.

Antiquity of the Baptists.

The Religious Herald furnishes us with the following fragment, which it says was copied from a work, published at Breda in Holland, and of the foreign and of the foreign and of the same village where Mr Knapp was for some years settled over a Baptist church, which we believe was his last estellement. Now we wish to be understood that we do not youch for every thing Mr. Knapp may say and do, for we will not do this for any man on earth, further than we actually see and hear for ourself, but we say that Mr. Knapp is man of man of fair Christian and ministerial character, following fragment, which it says was copied from a work, published at Breda in Holland, by Dr. Upeijtinger, and Rev. J. J. Demont, chaplain to the king of Netherlands, both learned Pedohaptists. By this it appears, that the plea of antiquity, on which the churches of Rome and England have fattened

guitar. By Mrs. S. B. Dana, author of "The Southern Harp," &c.

We have received from the Boston publishers, Saxton and Pierce, a copy of this collection of beautiful pieces and charming tunes, which we perceive has already reached a third edition. We wonder not at this, for the lovers of song, and players on the pianon now include a host whose taste has been chastened and purified by the sweet influences of religion, and who, in the variety of this choice collection, will find many a sacred sentiment attuned to the most delightful melodies. The poetry is all by Mrs. Dana, and much of it is exquisitely fine. In both metre and sentiment, it is admirably adapted to the public.

Friday and Saturday of the present week.

Death of a Sexator.—The Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, a Senator from Rhode Island, died twashington on Saturday the 20th ult. He was about 70 years of age. He had never before been sick, and he died of the pleurisy, which sprung from a neglected cold.

Mrs. A. B. Ordwar.—This lady, who a year or two since was making considerable noise about the country, with "The Golden Rule," a moral reform paper of which she had the charge, turns out to be a woman of very doubtful character. If the teatimony of responsible persons is to be religion, and the disbursing overseer of bounds.

The poetry is all by Mrs. Dana, and much of it is exquisitely fine. In both metre and sentiment, it is admirably adapted to the and sentiment, it is admirably adapted to the public.

Twas in the gray light of the morning,

That Mary drew near; gem her pale face was adorning, Save sorrow's bright tear. Il lonely her heart was feeling,

The Master she could not see; No wonder such tears were stealing, They would have been shed by me. And while she was mournfully weeping,

Two angels sat there; They seemed their bright watch to be keeping With heavenly care.

"Why thus art thou weeping here?" 'They've taken,'' she said, "my Master, And laid him I know not where.'' Away then she turned in her sadness,

She gave him no sign of her gladness To find he was there. hen, " Mary!" she heard him saying, And "Master! " she said to him. Bright smiles on her lips were playing,

And joy in her eyes did beam.

And Jesus drew near;

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, onsisting of views in the Holy Land; remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; representations of sacred historical events, copied from celebrated

Saxton and Pierce.

The third and last series of this work is the volume before us. It is an elegant spec. History of the Reformation, and as an antidote timen of the modern clothbound books, such as to the increasing sympathy which is felt for would ornament a parlor table, as well as enrich a family library. The illustrations, which are two hundred in number, are well adapted to engage the attention of the young, and make them familiar with the facts recorded, and the places referred to in the Bible. They are selectthem familiar with the facts recorded, and the places referred to in the Bible. They are selected with good taste, and executed most beautifully. This is undeniably a work of great and munication of the President relative to the case

Persident, vers. Vers. Natural Philosophy; J. B. Loomes, and Natural Philosophy; J. T. Chanplin, Professor of Hair of Physiology; J. T. Chanplin, Professor of Matoria Lierature; S. P. Patis, Professor of Retoric; M. B. Anderson, Tator. The finances of the College will not permit the employment of a greater number of officers than above named, and heir duties are necessarily, very ardous. Probably there is no efficiency than above named, and heir duties are necessarily, very ardous. Probably there is no fineers than above named, as the bears catalisted by the faculty are greater than those of the President and Professors of Waterville College. The expenses of students for Tuition, Room Read, use of Library, &c., amounts to about Common as and the faculty are greater than those of the president and professors of Waterville College. The expenses of students for Tuition, Room Read, use of Library, &c., amounts to about a half centre per week which brings the whole expenses to about \$5\$ collars for the common stand of the winter vaccious.

Common as and the duting the professor of the winter vaccious.

This college has become somewhate and hearty student could duting the professor of the winter vaccious and hearty student could duting the professor of the winter vaccious and the professor of the professor o Island and Delaware Baptists—a picture and description of the new Baptist meetinghouse in New York—biographical account of Dr. Chaplin, and Nicholas Brown, with much when he said was known to members of the House, in which was the mark of a rifle ball on his head, the word "Abolition" written over should subscribe for it. Its price is only \$1 a year, while its contents must be invaluable. The Rev. R Babcock of Poughkeepsie is its chief editor. Its publishing agent is Rev. John R. Bigelow, New York.

Christian Baptism and Church Communion; a conversation between two laymen.
By Chas. H. Pendleton, Member of the First Baptist Church, Cleveland Ohio.

This as well as the reading of the latter caused considerable laughter.

He then expressed his surprise that a proposition to censure him had come from Virginia, to which state more than any other except his

Editorial Gleanings.

escape, was adopted. Also an address to the electors of the State, which charges them with monomania on the subject of slavery. with monomania on the subject of slavery. They, and not abolitionists, are mad, "and the only reason that a writ of funition inquirends has not been issued against them is, that legislators, judges and jurors, are themselves affected with the dreadful malady."

Torrest's Arrest.—J. C. Whittier, in a Torrest.

Torrest's Arrest.—J. C. Whittier, in a position of the subject of the with monomania on the subject of slavery.

published its 30th annual report. The amount

man, who is now in his 85th year. The presence of a number of youth who have recently embraced the Saviour, added greatly to the interest and solemnity of the occasion,

WORKS OF CALVIN .- A new edition of Calpictures, principally by the old masters: land-scape scenes, made from original sketches taken on the spot, with interesting descriptions, &c. New York, J. S. Redfield. Boston, out, says the Recorder, very opportunely in connection with Mr. Merle De Aubigne's

Congressional.

CONGRESS .- The President has signed the

Chaplin, and Nicholas Brown, with much statistical intelligence, and literary notices of incommon interest and value. Altogether, it which he said was known to members of the

"In one revolving moon Is statesman, babbler and buffoon."

Baptist Church, Cleveland Ohio.

We like this Manual for three reasons first, it is written in such a plain and attractive style, that whoever begins to read it will be very likely to read on; second, it breathes a good spirit, and is adapted therefore, not only to convict, but to pursuade; and third, it covers the whole ground—is a "complete manual."

The book is neatly bound, but we regret that it is not printed in better taste. We hope this edition will soon be sold, that the author may give us a second one, improved in this matter. We have marked some paragraphs for insertion in future numbers of the Reflector. For sale in Boston by Gould, Kendali and Lincoln, and H. S. Washburn.

General Intelligence.

New York Nominating Convention.—
Between six and seven hundred delegates, representing thirty counties, assembled recently at Peterboro' N., Y., and unanimously nominated Alvan Stewart and Charles O. Shepherd, Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State. It was the largest Anti-slavery Convention ever held in the State. An address to the slaves of the south, advising them to fice from their oppressors, and to use any means at their command to effect their escape, was adopted. Also an address to the

and sentiment, it is admirably adapted to the tunes to which it is applied, whose diversity is wonderful, but whose fame has, we should think, in every instance, been long established. In order to show how Mrs. D. has succeeded in the composition of a rare and difficult verse, for the sake of a particular tune, and at the same time to give a specimen of the spirit and poetry of the collection, we will present our readers with

"MARY AT THE TOMB."

Bullic.

Cure for Laziness.—An exchange paper to work if he was able. If he would not work, they first he was able. If he would not work, they gave him several warmings. It these were in a sluice of water. It came in just so fast that by briskly plying a pump, with which the cistern was furnished, he could keep himself from drowning.

"MARY AT THE TOMB."

European Taraty for the Slave Tsade.—A treaty was signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstrace on the part of Great Britain, the Count St. Auliars on the part of Great Britain, the Count St. Auliars on the part of Russia, for the part of Russia, for the part of Russia, for the prohibition of the Blave Tsade, in which it is stated the treads in slaves is declared piracy, and the right of rearch in the detection of violations of the treaty stripulated in the most extensive sense. A similar compact had been previously entered into be.

Howard Britain the Cure Tsade.—A treaty was signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade.—A treaty was signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade.—A treaty was signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade.—A treaty was signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade. The signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade. The signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade.—A treaty was signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade. The signed in London, Dec. 20, by the Earl of Abstract Tsade on the part of Russia, for the part of Russia, f powers.

Howard Bekenvolent Society.—It has published its 30th annual report. The amount collected in its behalt and principally applied, is \$2,328.00. The Society is in great favor and highly useful.

License Law of New Hampshire.—Two of the greatest rum-sellers in the eastern section of New Hampshire, have been prosecuted for violating the license law of the State, and the prosecution has been sustained. B. F. Hallet, Esq. of this city was one of the counsel for the defendants. The case was argued with much ability on both sides—the trial occupied near too days—and the Court House was literally jambed with interested spectators the whole time. Thus has the law been tested, and the result, say the temperance men of N. H. is all that-could be desired.

Constitution of a Church.—Zion's Advocate informs us that a Baptist church at Oak-hill." The sermon on the occasion was preached by the venerable father Boardman, who is now in his 85th year. The presence of a number of youth who have results and the collete of the manner of the mann

The last No. of the London Quarterly, which is not yet republished in this country, contains articles on Robinson and Smith's Researches, John Adams's Letters, and Stephens's Incidents of Travels in Central America. "Who reads an American book!"—Rec.

ROMANISM.—Every paper from abroad contains some new developments of the progress of Popish principles in England. Ten members of the University of Oxford, and among them Mr. Newman, W. Ward, J. Blexam S. Mosley and the editors of the British Critic make no disguise of their thorough-going Popery. And by bribery and corruption they are striving to gain the ress of all parties ever to them. Some migaty struggle is approaching, and great revolutions are not far distant.—Ib.

Dr. Pusey has lately published a sermon, which he dedicates to hishop Doane of New Jersey. In this dedication he compliments him highly for the sympathy which he expressed for his persecuted Oxford brethren.

The Jamaica, W. I. papers of the 10th inst. contain dreadful accounts of the sickness in that Island. Scarlet and yellow fevers carrying off young and old, rich and poor throughout all naris of the land. with an awful fearfulness.

Marriages.

In this city, 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Winstow, Mr. Pliny B. Cingman, firm of Henry Lincoln & Co. to Mrss Caroline E. rench. In Chelsen, 30th ult. by Rev. J. W. Olmstead, Mr. Henry L. W. Palmer, of Boston, to Miss Estabeth Cummings, of C.
In Weathersfield, Vt. 20th nii, Mr. Lake Damon, of Ros-lon, to Mice Sarah Ann Chapman, of W.
In Worcester, Peb. 1, by Hew Mr. towalen, Joseph Brad-street, Ecq. of Gardiner, Me, to Miss Laura-Stewan of W.
In Thompson, Conn. by Rev. L. G. Leonard, Mr. Charles P. Stockwell to Miss Abugal H. Town, both of Thompson.

In this city, 27th uit. Arel Heary, only son of Capt. Aset innley, 4; 3d inst. Mrs. Jane Austin, reject of the iste ion. Senjamin Austin, 44; Widow Dobba Hail, 5d in Mediord, Joth uit. Mrs. Mary, widow of Samuel Gray Esq. In Portenouth, N. H. Henry Ladd, Esq. an eminent mer-chant of that place. In Kongeton, N. H. Mr. John Davis, 62, a revolutionary pensioner.

Deaths.

Notice. WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION, ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. An adjourned meeting of this society will be held at lubbard-tion, on Westershay the 16th day of February sext,—commenting at 10 A. M.

The officers of the Society for the year ensuing will be hoore at this meeting.

J. T. EVERETT, President. Holden, Jan 24, 1842. MEN'S GOOD STOUT CALP BOOTS, for winter wear, are selling at the low price of \$5 (b), a w. s. HOUGHTON'S, 55 Court street. ADIES' LINED AND BOUND BUS-BERS, a good article. For sale low, by the deser of single pair, at W. S. HOUGHTON'S, 65 Court street. Sal

T. GILBERT & Co., Plano-FORTE MANUTACTUREES, and GOS manuf. No 422 and 458 Washington street, Bench. 7 Guarry, 18. Supress. DORTABLE WRITING DESES, Homeon and Malogney, all clean plain and Hounted, the best assortment it they are gate at MASSI's Stationery Warehouse, No. 77 Washington street CHEAP LETTER PAPER. A ferther supply of Roled and Palls Letter Paint, of great burgaing, Just totalized and for sale of MARRIP'S Stationary Warnington, No. 77 Washington Street.

BLANK BOOKS, Chesp, at 54 and 56 Court street, DOOTS. MEN'S STOUT PEGGED BOOTS, Deprine article, at the unusually law price of \$2.50, at RICHARDSON'S, 120 Weshington street, M door from School et.

Doetru.

To a clergyman who keeps a profound silence on Slavery. ST S. W. PALMER.

What! standing in the Saviour's place, anding in ted with a God's affairs, Say, wilt theu blanch at men's disgrace, And mar His will in minding theirs! Wilt thou, when borne on every gale, wrongs of outraged millions come, And craven pen and tongue, be dumb!

Say, when thou viewest manhood's crown, Torn from a fellow creature's head, The rights God gave him cloven down, His sympathies in being dead; And echoes of "the mount that burned" To then the oppressor's crime disclose, Say, wilt thou pass, all unconcerned, The tyrant's guilt, the bondman's woes?

No, no! Speak out what God above Inspires thy burning heart within; Show for the sinner nought but love, And nought but hatred to his sin; Yes, speak, though all thy words be vain, man's ensnaring fear away, And on the guilty conscience rain The strokes of terror and dismay!

With burning jealousy and bold, Speak for the majesty of God, Insulted in his image, sold,
And, brute-like, fettered to the sod! Plead for the trampled and the wronged; And from the storm-cloud thick and dun, Explosions volleyed and prolonged Break on Oppression's guilty son!

We to the minister who sees, Setting his sails to fashion's breeze, And yet connives at Zion's crimes, And changing with the changing times! Who shuts his mouth to open purses, Fleecing the flock he should have fed, And, to escape the church's curses, Plucks down Jehovah's on his head! On Zion's battlements thy rounds

Thou walkest, keeping watch and ward; And when the sinner's guilt abounds, Or righteous, turneth from the Lord, He bids thee make those hallowed walls Ring with trumpet-tones of death; But what if on the offender falls The bolt, without thy warning breath? In words of flame, and lines of fire The prophet writes the damning curse; And say, what more destroying ire. O! say, what pang of hell were worse?

"His blood required!" thy perjured lip Shall drain from vengeance's crimson bowl* With blood thy reeking robes shall drip, Thou ruthless murderer of the soul! On Heaven's avenging bended bow, Say, which doth lay the maddest hands. Who deals to soul's the fatal blow, Or he, who willing victim stands? Ah me! that impious victim's end

I'd choose a thousand times to bear,

Than his, whose dagger-silence sends Its wailing thousands to despair! Then "Spare not, cry aloud!"-The rod And staff of Heaven through death's dark gloom, The smile upon the face of God,

When he ascends the seat of doom, These shall thy soul with peace supply, When peace the soul that scorned thee leaves A peace which worlds want health to buy, And nought but fearless faith receives Friend of Man.

The Prayer of the Sailor's Widow. "A woman's feeble cry may have overruled the elemental

The tempest round the cottage roars, And bends the aged ash: The easement shakes—a deluge pours, And vivid lightnings flash; How canst thou stand the tempest's power. Thy mother, startled from her sleep, By nature's wild uproar, Thisks on her boy far on the deep, And, succor to implore, Falls on her knees before his throne, Whose sceptre winds and waters own. She prays to Him who dried her tears, That wept an only child; o Him who chased the boat And stilled the tempests wild; To Him that walked Gennessar's wave, And stretched his ready hand to save.

Who, thinking on the rocky loe, Prays heaven her boy to bless-'Tis well-thou laugh'st not at her care, But at the folly of her prayer. And know'st thou not slie prays to Him, Who gathers up the storms Whose will around the ocean's brim, Its only barrier forms? He checks the blast—a zephyr blows,

Cold infidel thou sneer'st to see

And much-vexed ocean seeks repose. Borne on the wings of Jesus' name, Prayer mounts above the storm, Moves him that moves creation's frame, Thus feeble woman on her knees.

Yes, covenanted is hers, And faith her fear allays,

Sailor, rejoice when danger stirs. To think thy mother prays, And when thou gain'st the peaceful shore, With her thy Saviour's love adore.

Praise.

How many to secure the praise That with their being dies, Pass alcepless nights and weary days, With burning tears and sighs The praise most glorious to obtain,

With each unholy passion slain-How few have ever won! A name on earth, how glorious 'tis

How it ambition fires! But one above, in realms of bliss, What mortal man desires?

The praise I seek. O be it not Upon a fading scroll-But which no earthly power can blot, The virtues of the soul.

Kind Words.

Gently as the summer rain Falleth on the thirsty plain, To revive and cheer and ble So do words of tenderness Fall into a grateful breast, Where dark hatred is a guest, Causing there to spring again Love with all its blissful train

The family Relation to heathenism and war. He left his wife

Departed Parents.

From the moment that the writer's mother died, his father conceived himself from home, and would frequently and her, and catechise them most thoroughly. most earnestly beg his children to carry If the person whom she questioned was a him home to his beloved wife; an instance woman, and could not answer, she would of intense and undying conjugal affection say, "Oh fie! big enough to be my mothseldom witnessed. And yet he would go to the grave where his wife was laid, and with calmness speak of her virtues while in this manner to those older than herliving. He was asked what he would inscribed on her tombstone. He it the best way to make them attend. At replied alluding to her faith in a blessed length her father came back, and seeing resurrection, manifested by her bright some indications of civilization about him example, "Write on her tombstone,

I questioned him as to his object. He "THIS IS THE WAY TO IMMORTALITY." said, "I am come for my daughter."
Accordingly it was so inscribed on the "Ah!" I replied, "your daughter will not head-stone of her grave. And when he go with you." "I hope you will compel himself died, and was buried by her side her," was his answer. "We missionasoon after, they wrote, from his favorite ries never compel," I said, "and your author, whose poem he could repeat daughter will not go with a savage like nearly all by heart, and from which he you." The tears rolled down his cheeks had selected the writer's Christian name, -"Oh try to persuade her," he said. I the following appropriate distich,-"an angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave; about her father's arrival; and fearing

Lagions of angels can't confine me there."

Dr. Young's Night Thoughts. held her head aside, and would not look There they both lie in the grave-yard at him. I began-"Your father wants of the Episcopal church in Cornish. The you to go with him to teach him and his evergreen pine trees grow round the en- people to read." Still she seemed declosure, and the wind, as it blows through termined; and would not even look. I the branches, reminds you of the breath said, "You have heard something about of God, (the Pneuma Hagion,) by which laws in school, and you have been taught the dead shall be revived and quickened, that we must obey them." "Ah!" she according to the promise of the Saviour said, "I know what you mean-Honor

by the prophet,thy father and thy mother." I added, "Thy dead men shall live; together "God is looking to see whether you will with my dead body shall they arise. obey his command." Her father pleaded Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust; for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, way upon my back." This was a disand the earth shall cast out the dead."- tance of 140 miles in a rugged, pathless

Under the limbs of these trees you see went; and some months after, her father the pure waters of the river Connecticut, came again, to ask for books to supply and the bridge which leads over to the the people who had been taught by his beautiful village of Windsor in Vermont. little girl to read .- The Dayspring. Turn your face west, and the towering mountain Ascutney, fills all your view. It lifts its head on high; the sunbeams rest upon its brow, while oft the dark clouds begirt its waist; showing us that the light of God's countenance can beam upon us while troubles encompass us here below.

For the last time the writer visited this peaceful, hallowed place in the summer of 1840. He plucked a wild flower from the grassy graves of his venerable parents-an emblem of the fading character of all human things. He said, as he closed the grave-yard gate, "O life, thou art but a shadow. The only reality is beyond the grave."-Bishop Chase.

Love of Children.

Somebody once said, beware of that man who does not love children; and we have abundant proof that great minds have always been delighted with the frolics of innocence. The Dubant Mington was remarkable for his fondness of children; and when the veteran Blucher beheld the children assembled at St. Paul's, the unconscious tear trickled down the cheek of the hardy warrior. The great Burke delighted to unbend his mighty mind amid children's play, and would lie his listless length on the floor, whilst they jumped over him in laughing sport, and as for the fairer portion of creation, Euripides hath long ago declared they are " all fond of children."

Heathen Children taught of God.

Writing to a Sabbath school in England, his native land, the Rev. Mr. Read. nissionary on Kat River, Southern Africa. says,-

You have heard something of the great things which the Lord has been oing among the Hottentot children at Kat River. We have seen whole schools melted down in floods of tears when hearing of their sins, and of the sufferings and death of the Saviour, all leaving the school weeping aloud, and hastening to the bushes to pour out their hearts to Jesus. One little orphan girl came to me and said, "Sir, I have no father, I have no mother. I wish to make Jesus Christ my father and my mother." I said, "You are very young, do you need trative of woman's undying affection, is a Saviour?" "O yes," was the answer, from a late work published in Great "I was born in sin, and have been living Britain, styled 'English Maiden.' 'Sir in sin ever since I came into the world. Do you think Jesus Christ can save British squadron in the battle of Lake "O yes, he died to save sinners." But if he is dead how can be save you." wounds he received in the action, having O, but he became alive again, and he lost his right arm and one of his legs. is now in heaven and prays for us,",

'We have a fine little Fingoe boy, who came to speak to me about his soul. The Fingoes are remnants of tribes that his return that he was a mere wreck, he were driven down from the interior by wars. In these wars, they suffered so much from hunger that they killed one offering to release her from her engageanother to eat; women and children es- ment. pecially were killed, and their flesh was boiled for the warriors, but this little boy "that I will joyfully marry him if he only escaped. In conversing with him, I ask- has enough body left to hold his soul!" ed him if he prayed? He said he could scarcely say he did, for his prayers were very short; that often the greatness of God so overcame him that he left off. "But," I said, "you must pray on, or you will be lost." "If," said he, "I am washed from my sins, I shall not be universal and severe pressure in the moafraid." "But where will you get water netary and commercial interests of the to wash away your sins?" I asked. country is accounted for, is one which "The blood of Jesus Christ can do it, and has attracted but little attention, though I am asking him to do it," he replied. worthy of the serious consideration of My heart was full at the time, and I could every American citizen; because it is a

say no more to him.' cause which continues to exist, and is Mr. Moffat, Wesleyan missionary likely to exist for years to come. We among the Bechuanas of South Africa, refer to slavery as that cause. It is a

well known fact that labor is the producer One girl, about fourteen or fifteen of wealth; that all real property and

was a warrior, notorious for his devotion and children, and remained absent for fourteen years. The little girl learned man; of course then, no free man will will show. to read, became fluent and clever, and will not be expected to be economical in Pittsburg Gazette. self, when she would urge that she found the use of it.

called the girl. She had heard something

that he wanted to take her away, she

country, beneath a burning sun. She

Etty's Rover.

BY L. E. L.

Thou lovely and thou happy child,

I should be glad to change our state.

Ah, how I envy thee!

If such a change might be.

And yet it is a lingering joy

To watch a thing so fair,

To think that in our weary life

Such pleasant moments are.

A little monarch thou art there,

Thy world is in thy own glad will,

And in each fresh delight, And in thy unused heart, which makes

And of a fairy realm, Without a foe to overthrow,

Its own, its golden light.

An angel's atmosphere.

How little is the happiness

A favorite dog, a sunny fruit,

A blossom growing wild.

It is a harsh, a cruel thing, That such can be denied.

A word will fill the little heart

And yet how many weary hours

They to their elders owe!

How often too mistaken zeal

An infant's misery makes!

We curb and we confine;

To learn our narrow line.

No; only taught by love to love,

Affection, gentleness, and hope,

Enjoy thy happiness, sweet child,

E'en now, are hurrying by.

Grow glad with watching thee,

And better, kinder,-such, at least,

And let the gazer on thy face

Its influence on me.

Enjoy those few bright hours which now.

Woman's Affections.

The following exquisite anecdote, illus-

Robert Barcley, who commanded the

Erie, was horribly mutilated by the

Previously to his leaving England he was

engaged to a young lady, to whom he was

tenderly attached. Feeling acutely on

"Tell him," replied the noble girl,

Miscellany.

Cause of Hard Times.

Among the hypotheses by which the

Are all its brief years ask.

Seems childhood's natural task;

We overrule, and overteach,

Those joyous creatures know;

How much of sorrow and restrain

How much they suffer from our faults

And put the heart to school too soon,

How much from our mistakes!

With pleasure and with pride;

With no misgivings in thy past,

Thy future with no fear; The present circles thee around,

A care to overwhelm.

Therefore we find slave-holders proverbial for their extravagant and spendthrift habits, almost universally spending their year's income in advance, and indulging cluded between Great Britain, France, n every luxury within their reach. Now, in order to understand how this

auses hard times, we should first inquire, do the slaves of the South produce sufficient wealth by their labor, to support engaged in the slave trade, is mutually hemselves and their masters; Whether it granted by each of the Five Powers, can be shown that they have the physical parties to this beneficial treaty, to all vespower to support themselves and their sels of war bearing the flag of any of the rigid economy, we do not know, though unremitted activity of the most effective we think it doubtful; but that they naval police that any or all of the Five do not produce sufficient to support their Powers can establish for the suppression masters, with their present extravagant of the slave trade, is made part of the habits, can be shown, we think, to a de- public law of Europe.

came from the South. For a number of ating in the traffic by the supply of capithat the power of the South to pay any to these crimes. debt she might contract was undoubted. The British law in respect to the slave Acting on these erroneous impressions, a trade, embodied in the 3d and 4th of southern merchant or planter had only to William the Fourth, c. 73, is to the effect present himself in a northern market and that any subject of her Majesty, or indihe chose, until the debt of the South to esty's dominions, who shall engage in the the North had become so vast as to swal- slave trade, or in the conveyance of low up the entire floating capital of the slaves upon the sca, shall be held to be

The northern manufacturer and mechanic, in order to enable him to secure this capital, or lend other aid of any kind to then desirable trade, by giving the neces- the traffic, although not personally ensary credits, had resorted to bank loans, gaged in it, shall be held to be guilty of and the merchant and shipper had con- felony, and punished accordingly, the fortracted immense debts in England for the mer crimes involving the punishment of

ure. The North, although run wild with of any competent British tribunal. speculations, had yet produced enough gance, and idleness, while the delusion

lasted. one and another expedient, had been put slave trade throughout the world." off until the could be delived a could be delived time had come when the actual produce of Equality of the Poor with the Rich. labor must be forthcoming-when no subterfuges or expedients would answerand what was the consequence? Was it Southern planters and dealers was lost!

duced and what the master spent. outh, which the slave could not do.

aparalleled distress which has pressed the wealthier class. upon the country, like an incubus, parayzing her energies, and eating out her ubstance. The north may, in time, by The Portsmouth Journal says-"We indomitable perseverance, no disaster of Tennessee: can long keep her down. But is there

at present the south can supply her own trade on?" vants,-will she be able to do so when After some other remarks, Mr. Burke the English market for her great staple, replied to the inquiry, "What is New cotton, is lost? "Coming events cast Hampshire?" their shadows before," and show plainly to "New Hampshire is, indeed, thrown every unprejudiced mind, that the pecu- among the hills. She is the Switzerland liar products of slave labor are in a fair of America. Her mountains point high way to be in less demand, and conse- up among the clouds, where eagles take quently to bear a less price, in every their flight, and enjoy unrestrained the coming year, from the great competition of freedom of the skies. She is a land, sir, free labor in India, and the West Indies, of 'mountain and of flood.' Her cloudand slave labor in Texas. If so, how is capt hills, even in mid-summer, glisten

labor. It is also well known that labor in himself and his master? He cannot do terrific avalanche springs from their sum- B. B. MUSSEY .- Bootseller and State our Southern states is almost entirely performed by slaves. Where slavery lexists, labor is disreputable in the free slavery up. Which will he do? Time of glassy lakes, embosomed among her slavery up. Which will show will show the slavery up. Which will show the slavery up. Which will be do? Time bills and of beautiful yallows and meadants to be slavery up. Which will show the sl

labor if he can help it. The consequence We have unexpectedly lengthened our of this state of affairs is that about three remarks upon this subject; but as it is one millions of slaves have to labor for upwards of vast importance to the welfare of the of four millions of free inhabitants. But whole country, we hope to be pardoned. this is not all. It is well known that idle- We mean no unkindness to the south. ness encourages extravagance, and that we only state what appear to us as facts, persons that never learn the value of which must strike all with force, and are oney by the only test of its worth, labor, worthy of serious attention .- From the

The Slave Trade.

The following is said to be the principal provisions of the treaty recently con-Austria, Russia and Prussia, for the suppression of the slave trade:

"The right of search in respect to all vessels liable to the suspicion of being asters, provided the latter pursued a five. Thus, the constant existence and

It is agreed, moreover, between the It is well known that the first blow Five Powers, that the legal character and received by the North, at the commence- denomination of the crime of trading in ment of the commercial distress in 1836, slaves upon the sea, and that of co-opervears previous to these disasters, the tal or talent in its aid, shall, by the law opinion had prevailed that the South was of each of them, be made to assimilate as very el dorado; that slave labor yielded speedily as possible to those which the hundred per cent. to the owner, and Legislature of Great Britain, has imparted

receive goods, on credit, to any amount vidual residing in any part of her Majguilty of the crime of piracy; and that any one who shall knowingly embark death, on the adjudication of a competent This, then, was the condition of affairs tribunal of any civilized state, the latter at the commencement of the great press- that of transportation on the adjudication

Such as we have described, will hence by her labor for her wants, but she was forth, in virtue of this treaty, be the publargely indebted to Europe and the banks lic law of Europe. That this law will be for goods which she had sold to the south rigorously carried into execution by a and the south was overwhelmed in debt naval police, which Great Britain and to the north for money and goods which France have the power and the disposihad enabled her to riot in luxury, extravaable doubt.

It is not too much to say that the treaty But at length pay-day came. This, by of December 20th, is a death blow to the

Would the poor seek the best protection of their rights, let them rise to the found that the slave had produced, by his proper standard of virtue, intelligence and unremitting toil, a sufficiency for himself and his extravagant master? Let the universal bankruptcy of northern dealers in southern trade answer the question? Let household of God," and you acquire a the thousands of northern manufacturers and mechanics, whose all was absorbed weight of character and a political influin this southern vortex, answer, as ruin stares them in the face, whether the slave had produced a sufficiency for himself and his master? So far from this being the may then secure the good opinion of the his master? So far from this being the case, it was found that nearly the whole of the immense debt due to the north by Southern planters and dealers was lost! It is estimated that upwards of three hundred millions of dollars were thus lost by bition, and impressed deeply with those the north, which went to make up the characteristics of humanity which lie far difference between what the slaves procountryman replied, "My Lord, I think Now this three hundred millions of dol-that if your Lordship does not go to lars is an actual tax upon the free labor heaven when you die, you will be a great of the north. Our honorable merchants, loser." The reply made a deep and by impoverishing themselves, have near-lasting impression on the nobleman's ly paid off their indebtedness to Europe, mind. Here the poor peasant rose to an so that the great weight of this fearful equality with an opulent peer, by the burden has fallen on northern labor. The power of moral greatness. He raised free labor of the north has had to make himself far above contempt. So may all up that support, for idle freemen at the the sons of poverty win the respect of their fellow men; and thus, especially in Now, is not this sufficient reason for the a land like ours, disarm the suspicions of

New Hampshire.

ndustry and economy, and by the help of have been highly gratified with a portion discriminating Tariff, get over this of the remarks made by Mr. Burke of dreadful loss. Blessed with a bountiful New Hampshire, on the floor of Congress soil, with rich mines of iron, lead and about a fortnight since, in reply to the coal, and with inhabitants of hardy frames following taunting inquiry by Mr. Arnold

"What was New Hampshire? A most not danger of the same results following barren and sterile piece of earth. He from the same causes. Unless the actual never could think of New Hampshire labor of the south produces sufficient for without thinking of black chilly rocks, of the support of her population, (which we the screeching owl and prowling wolf. think cannot be done by slave labor alone) Was she advancing in population? He the labor of some other portion of the believed not. She was the only State in country must make up the deficiency, this Union that had taken a retrograde and while the north credits the south at movement; or, at least, she advanced in all, constant losses will be occurring.

But admit that, with prudence and was in favor of free trade! He would economy, and by over-working the slaves, like to know what New Hampshire had to

years of age was a monitor. Her father prosperity depends upon the product of the slave to produce a sufficiency for with the frosts and snows of winter. The

hills, and of beautiful valleys and meadows, dotted with neat and pretty villages, teemdotted with neat and pretty villages, teeming with fertility, the hum of industry, and all the evidences of weakh and prosperity. She has more of those noble mobile of the following variety, viz.—Mahogany, it, inch. Masters and Misses School Deak—did to mounted and strapped, with drawster-Rose weed, Young Ladice Deaks, iolaid, &c.—do 18, 30, 20. mounted and strapped, with drawster-Rose weed, young Ladice Deaks, iolaid, &c.—do 18, 30, 20. riumphs of liberty, common schools, nore village spires pointing to heaven, and more of the monuments which mark a high and advanced state of civilization than any other State of this Union, with perhaps one or two exceptions. If there are any exceptions, I am not aware of them. And, Mr. Speaker, if she is indebted to any cause under heaven for her advancement in prosperity, wealth and civilization, it is to her lofty mounains and her beautiful and fertile valleys Her people breathe the mountain air, the ir of heaven and of liberty; and her ugged surface, not barren and sterile, alls forth their mental as well as physical powers, and makes them what they are,-a hardy, vigorous, intelligent, and energetic people."

Statistics of Colored People in Portland.

choel, numbering about twenty; one temerance society numbering one hundred nd fifty members; two female societies, umbering thirty-four, one Church, (Con- MARLBORO' HAIR DRESSING ROOM regationalist) consisting of fifty members, ne Sabbath school numbering about fifty-

In Gardiner there are seven families, ive of whom are farmers, and own the farms they occupy; also two barbers, one the owner of real estate. Their children Milk. Price of Sugar, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. attend the district school. In Bath there are five colored families

posed to be worth \$2500. The others LADIES' AND MISSES' GOAT SKIN wo of which are owners of farms, supfollow the sea, and own property to the mount of one thousand dollars.

In Brunswick the number of families are hirteen, the estimate of property owned, \$6,600, the number of farms, seven; number of mariners, six. One school, one house of religious worship, one temperance society, numbering thirty members, one Anti-Slavery Society, numbering about wenty members. In Durham there are two families

hich own farms estimated to be worth

THE MUTE CHRISTIAN UNDER THE SMARTING ROD; WITH SOVEREIGN AN. HOTES FOR EVERY CASE. By Rev. TROMAS BROOZE, Lundon, 1669. With an Introductory Note to the American edition, by Rev. Neumani Adam. Just published der ande by SETH GOLLSMITH, at Camental Course, which was the set of the Course of the

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, The Mute Christian is a reprint of a sterling hook. It will be a genuine comforter to the afflicted—Zion's Herald. An archest but very are and interesting book, which how to the hin the hand of every child of God, especially if uffering vulner affliction—S. S. Visiter. and for sale at the lowest prices, by the case or decorated to be the control to be in the hand of every child of deciptural instruction and consolation, and abounding with illustrations.—Christian Witness.

This is an old-fashioned gem, due from the rubbish of the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the united of the style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the unique of the style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the unique of the style is unique, as well as the unique of the style is unique, as well as the afflicted children of God. The style is unique, as well as the unique of the God. The style is unique of the G

remedy for Shaking in cold weather.

To an introductory note, he says that he would confer to find mother book which would excite the same interest in him with this: and we are confident that he not overrated lite excellence. We commend it to those on whom God's hand presses heavily, trusting that it may not overrated lite excellence. We commend it to those on whom God's hand presses heavily, trusting that it may be described hem to the only source of comfort in the hour of sorrow.—

V. V. Observer.

AnyChristian may be profited by the study of this book, e recommend to all to make themselves acquainted with — Baptist Advocate, N. Y.

We recommend to all to make themselves acquainted with its Baptist Advecosite, N. T.

This is a reprint of an old book—one of these productions of the seventeenth century, of pure sold, which never wear out. It is just the book for the afflicted—for all the some and dauswhere of sorrow.—Bysicanonal Recorder, Philadelphia.

This is a reprint of one of the good old books of the seventeenth centure. Its at which accepting to that time, but is matter is admirably calculated to induce that spirit, which, under affliction, will say. "I was dumb! I opened not my mouth, because rroot didet it." As we are all subject to afficious, and all, therefore need a nation and quiet spirit, the book is suited to all.—Haptier Record. Philadelphia.

This little treatise has been held in hith eiteem in the mother country, for its sound, practical adaptation to the case of Christians in affiliction, as we perceive from the fact of its being recrimed in 1966 by the London Tract Society.

Jam. 12.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

the survey content the statem man of CONSULTION.

The usual symptoms of this disease which some so of the lines are street, in the statem man of CONSULTION and the street, and sometimes boal. It is an information of the first special street, and sometimes boal. It is an information of the first special street, and sometimes boal. It is an information of the first special street, and sometimes boal. It is an information of the lines, and introduction to designably, twelfth street, and sometimes boal. It is an information of the lines, and introduction to designably, twelfth street, and information of the lines, and introduction to designably, twelfth street, part of the lines, and introduction to designably, twelfth street, part of the lines, and the street, and the street street, and the street, and the street street, and the street,

Mn. J. J. Foorze—Bess Str. I cheerifully add my testimonial to the ormerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's medicines which have already appeared. I have found his calculations of the strength of the commendation of the strength of the commendation of the strength of the

Prof. in Hamilton Lit. & Theol. Seminary.
From Ebenzer Webster, of Providence, R. I.
A Cavn.—I give the following facts, that all interstand may
be benefited by the operation.
I am sixty-fur years of age, have been four years very esriously afflicted with the ASTHMA, have tried coveral phycians, and taken many 'certain' comes all of great expense, riously afflicted with the ASTEMA. have tried several physicians, and without any essential devantage. For two years I was not able to past the whole of a night in my had. On committing Dr. Wadsworth. of this city, shout my case, he advised not take Dr. IAYNES EXPENTOR ANT. This medicine operated as he told me it westled of. I have taken dre bettless of it. I can now lay combertably all nicht, as frost from the trightness of the integral weakness of the stomach, which the trightness of the longs and weakness of the stomach, which the trightness of the longs and weakness of the stomach, which the trightness of the integral of the stomach, which the trightness of the integral of the stomach, which the committee of the integral of the stomach, which the committee of the integral of the stomach, which have not entirely free from other indirections attendant, upon a most entirely free from other indirections attendant, upon the stomach of the stomach of the stomach, which is the stomach of the stomach of the stomach, which is the stomach of the stomach which is the stomach of the stomach, which is the stomach of the stomach, which is the stomach of the stomach, which is the stomach of the stomach which is the stomach which is the stomach of the stomach which is the stomach which is

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